

Chicago File #58-194

AJR:am

During that time, according to HEGARTY, D'ANDREA was doing business as the LaSalle Cartage Company, 29th Street and South Michigan Avenue, Chicago. HEGARTY stated that after some efforts being made to sell trucks to D'ANDREA he finally in about 1939 reached an agreement with D'ANDREA to sell the latter four six-wheel trucks at a cost of about seven thousand dollars each, which trucks were to be financed through the Mack Truck Company's own financing organization; however, according to HEGARTY the deal for delivery of these four trucks was never consummated, inasmuch as the order was canceled by D'ANDREA.

HEGARTY denied that he ever had any dealings with D'ANDREA other than those which were strictly in connection with the sale of the trucks described above. He denied that he ever entertained D'ANDREA in any way, that he ever visited at D'ANDREA's home or D'ANDREA had ever visited in his home. HEGARTY stated that his entire knowledge and impressions of D'ANDREA are based upon the business dealings described above, and that he has not seen D'ANDREA at any time since 1939.

HEGARTY advised that about four or five months ago a person known to HEGARTY only as JERRY came to the Mack Truck Company to see HEGARTY. HEGARTY had become acquainted with JERRY by virtue of the fact that JERRY had been employed by D'ANDREA at the LaSalle Cartage Company and HEGARTY had merely seen JERRY there a number of years ago. JERRY inquired of HEGARTY as to whether HEGARTY remembered D'ANDREA and then informed HEGARTY that D'ANDREA was ill and requested HEGARTY to furnish a letter on the basis of D'ANDREA's dealings with the Mack Truck Company urging parole of D'ANDREA.

HEGARTY stated that he furnished a letter urging D'ANDREA's parole gladly, inasmuch as he believed and still believes that D'ANDREA is a person who could be rehabilitated. HEGARTY stated that he based this opinion upon his business dealings with D'ANDREA as set out above and upon his ability to judge human nature from such contacts. HEGARTY pointed out that as far as he was concerned D'ANDREA had always been an honorable and honest gentleman in his business dealings with the Mack Truck Company.

HEGARTY specifically denied that any money was offered him or that any threat or pressure of any kind had been used to induce him to write the letter recommending D'ANDREA's parole. He stated that when JERRY approached him with regard to writing a letter JERRY did recall to him that D'ANDREA had once purchased trucks from the Mack Truck Company and indicated that D'ANDREA might some day again be in a position to buy trucks. HEGARTY denied that

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there was any further conversation in this regard or that he considered JERRY's statement to be a promise. He said that he gave this statement no consideration whatever in deciding to write a letter urging parole for D'ANDREA. He stated that he had no knowledge other than what he had recently read in the newspapers of any other persons being approached to furnish letters urging parole or that such other letters had been furnished.

HEGARTY furnished the following description of JERRY:

Nationality	Italian
Age	35 to 40
Weight	160
Build	Medium
Hair	Black, wavy
Dress	Well dressed
Peculiarities	Mustache; round face.

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RER/HKM:mel

Mr. FRANK EDWARD SVOBODA was interviewed on September 26, 1947 by Special Agents [REDACTED]. Mr. SVOBODA is now a salesman for the International Harvester Company, Chicago, Illinois, located at 611 West Roosevelt Road, Chicago, Illinois. Mr. SVOBODA was formerly District Sales Manager for the International Harvester Company. Mr. SVOBODA states that he wrote a letter in behalf of PHILIP D'ANDREA at the request of Mr. B. J. MC CARTHY. Mr. MC CARTHY was a salesman under Mr. SVOBODA during the time he was District Sales Manager.

Mr. SVOBODA relates that sometime during 1938 or 1939 Mr. MC CARTHY sold four or five International trucks to one JERRY D'APRIL (Phonetic). SVOBODA states that D'APRIL was doing business as the United Cartage Company, and that his uncle, PHILIP D'ANDREA was financing him in the operation of this business. SVOBODA recalls that he and MC CARTHY met PHILIP D'ANDREA on two different occasions at the time they were negotiating for the sale of the four or five International trucks. Mr. SVOBODA states that these two occasions are the only times that he has ever seen or been in contact with PHILIP D'ANDREA or his nephew, JERRY D'APRIL.

Mr. SVOBODA states that sometime ago Mr. MC CARTHY came to him, relating that JERRY D'APRIL had asked MC CARTHY to have Mr. SVOBODA write a letter of reference on behalf of D'ANDREA in connection with his parole. Mr. SVOBODA states that after thinking the matter over he wrote the letter in behalf of D'ANDREA and mailed it to the Parole Board. Mr. SVOBODA states that he wrote this letter more as a favor to Mr. MC CARTHY than anything else. Mr. SVOBODA stated that he has more or less taken a liking to MC CARTHY during the past years, and, when asked by MC CARTHY to write this letter, he did so. Mr. SVOBODA states that no one outside of Mr. MC CARTHY contacted him concerning this matter, and that he is not acquainted with any of the other parolees. Mr. SVOBODA states that he did not receive any moneys for writing this letter, and that he wrote it of his own free will and accord merely because his friend, Mr. MC CARTHY, asked him to do so.

Mr. SVOBODA resides at 2410 South Austin, Cicero, Illinois. He is 60 years of age and has been employed by International Harvester Company for 32 years. He states that he has a brother, THEODORE SVOBODA, who was formerly Chief of Police at Cicero, Illinois.

[REDACTED]

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[REDACTED] Mr. SVOBODA states that he was President of the West Town Chamber of Commerce, Chicago, Illinois, for seven terms. Mr. SVOBODA further stated that this letter of reference for D'ANIREA was the only letter of reference that he had ever written in his life. b7c

Mr. SVOBODA states that he is very worried because of the newspaper publicity in this matter. He states that many of his superiors and officials of the International Harvester Company are men whom he started in the business, but they are now calling him into their offices and asking him about his connection with the hoodlum element in Chicago. He states that they look at him as though they do not believe his statement. He states that this has caused him great worry because he feels that this writing of one letter has cost him the respect of his fellow employees as well as his other friends and acquaintances.

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RER:AWJ

The following investigation was conducted by Special Agents [REDACTED]

AT CHICAGO HEIGHTS, ILLINOIS

On September 24, 1947 Special Agents [REDACTED] interviewed Dr. CHARLES S. BAER at his home, 1336 Edgewood Avenue, Chicago Heights.

Dr. BAER advised that after completing his medical education he established his office as a physician and surgeon at 11 East 34th Street, Steger, Illinois, a town of approximately 3,400 population located four miles south of Chicago Heights. He further stated that he was the only physician and surgeon in Steger, Illinois until January, 1947 when another doctor opened his offices at Steger. He alleges that he serves many of the small towns around Steger, Illinois, including the Lincolnshire Estates, the settlement in which PHILIP D'ANDREA resides at 515 Blackwood, Lincolnshire.

Dr. BAER stated that approximately five years ago he had been called to the home of PHILIP D'ANDREA to give medical assistance to D'ANDREA's wife,

[REDACTED] Up until the incarceration of PHILIP D'ANDREA, Mr. BAER had made numerous calls on the D'ANDREA family taking care of PHILIP D'ANDREA, his wife and his son. Immediately after PHILIP D'ANDREA's incarceration his wife became very seriously ill and Dr. BAER continued his services to Mrs. D'ANDREA, making many calls at early hours and on several occasions as many as three or four calls in one day until her death in 1946. Dr. BAER claims that many times during the period of D'ANDREA's incarceration he received no remuneration for the services rendered to Mrs. D'ANDREA. Dr. BAER states that he made no issue of this because he felt that some day when D'ANDREA was released from prison he would take care of any medical expenses. He states that when D'ANDREA was released from prison he came to him and asked what he owed him in back medical bills. Dr. BAER states that he told D'ANDREA that his bill was \$125.00 and D'ANDREA stated that he would mail him a check.

Dr. BAER states that in addition to taking care of PHILIP D'ANDREA's family he also was the family doctor of ANTHONY D'ANDREA. ANTHONY D'ANDREA is the brother of PHILIP D'ANDREA and resides in the Lincolnshire Estates. Dr. BAER states that in all of his dealings with both PHILIP and ANTHONY D'ANDREA he found both men to be "cultured and refined gentlemen". Dr. BAER states that the D'ANDREAS asked no favors of him, that when making office calls they would sit and wait their turn the same as any one else, and that both always respected his ability as a doctor.

Dr. BAER states that one day ANTHONY D'ANDREA came to his office and asked him if he would write a letter concerning the reputation and character of

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his brother, PHILIP. Dr. BAER states that he told ANTHONY D'ANDREA that he would be glad to do this and immediately dictated a short letter stating that in his contacts with PHILIP D'ANDREA he had always found him to be a gentleman of the highest character. Dr. BAER states that ANTHONY D'ANDREA did not mention that this letter would be used or forwarded to the Parole Board but merely stated that he wanted a letter concerning PHILIP D'ANDREA's character and reputation, stating that he wanted to get one from a doctor, a priest and a few businessmen who knew PHILIP D'ANDREA. Dr. BAER states that after the letter was typed by his secretary he signed it, placed it in a plain envelope and handed it to ANTHONY D'ANDREA. Dr. BAER states that no one ever mentioned the parole of PHILIP D'ANDREA, and no one ever asked him to write a letter regarding PHILIP D'ANDREA except his brother, ANTHONY, on the occasion previously mentioned.

Dr. BAER states that he is not acquainted with any of the other individuals who were paroled and that ANTHONY D'ANDREA in a very polite and courteous manner asked him to write the letter. He stated at that time he was very glad to write the letter and would have written it regardless of whether it was going to be used to secure PHILIP D'ANDREA's parole or not.

Dr. BAER states that after reading the newspapers recently he now sees that he made a mistake, but that at the time he wrote this letter he was not acquainted in any manner with the background of the D'ANDREAS. He states that it was always his impression that PHILIP D'ANDREA was an editor of an Italian newspaper, and that he never inquired into any of the background or business connections of the D'ANDREAS. He described them as very cultured people in his associations with them and said that they were very prompt in the payment of medical bills and that there was never any question as to the charges for his services.

It is noted that the address that Dr. BAER gave at the time of writing the letter was 11 East 34th Street, Steger, Illinois. Dr. BAER has not occupied this office for approximately two years, his present office being 3344 Chicago Road, Steger, Illinois. Dr. BAER states that at the time he moved to his new location he had a large supply of stationery bearing his old address, and that he used it up rather than having new stationery printed with his new address, which he has done only recently.

Dr. BAER states that PHILIP D'ANDREA is a "very sick man" and just this past week returned from Mayo Brothers Clinic, Rochester, Minnesota. Dr. BAER states that PHILIP D'ANDREA's physical condition is bad because of a syphilitic condition and a bad heart.

Dr. BAER also was quite emphatic that his writing a letter of recommendation

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concerning PHILIP D'ANDREA was a routine matter, and that the contents of the letter which he wrote were based upon his personal association with PHILIP D'ANDREA, which at all times was pleasant. During his contacts with PHILIP D'ANDREA, he came to respect D'ANDREA because of the fact that D'ANDREA appeared to him to be "a cultured and refined gentleman".

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ALM:EAK  
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The following investigation was conducted by Special Agents [REDACTED] b2c  
on September 26, 1947.

Reverend C. MARZANO, 6219 Sheridan Road, was interviewed at his mother's home, 3437 West Monroe Street, Chicago. Reverend MARZANO is a Parole Supervisor and sponsor for PAUL DeLUCIA. He is Assistant Provincial Director of the Viatorian Fathers, 6219 Sheridan Road, Chicago. Reverend MARZANO, at the time of the interview, had just returned from New York and was not acquainted with the local publicity given to the parole of the subjects in this case.

Father MARZANO advised that he knows Subject RICCA as PAUL DeLUCIA, and has known his family for many years. Father MARZANO advised that his acquaintanceship with the family is strictly on an educational and social basis, and that he knows nothing of the business connections of DeLUCIA. Reverend MARZANO advised that he first became acquainted with the DeLUCIA family several years ago when Mrs. DeLUCIA requested his assistance in securing a private tutor for ANTHONY DeLUCIA who at that time was having considerable difficulty in grammar school. Reverend MARZANO advised he succeeded in securing a private tutor for ANTHONY DeLUCIA and that the boy has since graduated from St. Phillip High School in Chicago and intends to enroll at Purdue University. Reverend MARZANO advised that he did not follow the extortion case wherein DeLUCIA was involved, and knew nothing of DeLUCIA's criminal background until this information was recently published in Chicago newspapers. Reverend MARZANO advised that Mrs. DeLUCIA approached him in the Spring of 1947 and advised him that her husband would be eligible for parole in a short while, and requested that he write a letter to the Parole Board on behalf of DeLUCIA. Reverend MARZANO advised that he complied with the request of Mrs. DeLUCIA and wrote a letter to the Parole Board in which he outlined his acquaintanceship with the DeLUCIA family. Reverend MARZANO advised that he did not request the Parole Board to issue a parole for DeLUCIA, but merely advised this Board of his knowledge of the family life of the Subject and left the release of DeLUCIA entirely up to the Parole Board. Reverend MARZANO denied being coerced into writing the letter on behalf of DeLUCIA, and denied being promised any monetary reward for his services.

Reverend MARZANO advised that he did not feel he was interfering with justice when he wrote the Parole Board on behalf of DeLUCIA. Reverend MARZANO concluded by stating that he had no information concerning any unethical tactics used in the parole of DeLUCIA, and advised that he did not know any of the other parolees involved in this case.

58-2000-14

ALM:EAK  
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The following investigation was conducted by Special Agents [REDACTED] BK  
on September 26, 1947.

JAMES LUPORI, Sales Manager and Treasurer of the Bell Oil Company, 5915 Rogers Avenue, Chicago, was interviewed in the Chicago Office on September 26, 1947. LUPORI is allegedly a sponsor for PAUL DeLUCIA. Efforts were made to contact LUPORI by local newspapers on numerous occasions, but he claimed he had not been interviewed up to the time of the interview by Agents.

JAMES LUPORI first became acquainted with PAUL DeLUCIA and his family approximately seven or eight years ago. He stated that in the capacity of salesman he had contacted these people for the purpose of selling them fuel oil for their home. He knew the family as DeLUCIA, and knew nothing about the background of PAUL DeLUCIA. At the time of the trials in 1943, DeLUCIA was referred to in newspaper articles as PAUL RICCA. LUPORI claimed that he did not associate the name of DeLUCIA with PAUL RICCA. Mrs. DeLUCIA on one occasion stated to him, "No doubt you saw the publicity in the newspaper," and he inquired as to what she had in mind, and she stated the PAUL RICCA in the newspaper was her husband, PAUL DeLUCIA. He states this was the first time he knew he was dealing with an individual known in the underworld.

He stated that in the Spring of 1947 Mrs. DeLUCIA asked him if he would write a letter to the Parole Board for and on behalf of her husband, who was then eligible for parole. He stated that he did this willingly as PAUL DeLUCIA was not only a good customer of his company, but he appeared to be a good father. Further, LUPORI claimed he knows the family in a social way and would have written this letter regardless, merely because of his friendly associations with the entire family.

LUPORI states he has seen PAUL DeLUCIA since his release. He states that no discussion has been had relative to the letter he wrote to the Parole Board. He claims he knows nothing about the manner in which said paroles were secured. He claims he has not been confronted by anyone or coerced by anyone to write such a letter or to withhold any information he may have had relative to the manner in which the paroles were secured. He claims that he is acquainted with only one other of the five individuals paroled, and that is LOUIS CAMPAGNA. LOUIS CAMPAGNA's name on the company records is COOK. He stated that he did not know that COOK and CAMPAGNA were one and the same until about the time of the trials, when he learned that this customer was on their books under an alias. He stated that he was not asked to write a letter for and on behalf of CAMPAGNA, and that he knows of nothing unethical concerning the manner in which the paroles were secured.

58-200-141

The following was dictated by Special Agent [REDACTED]

TIMOTHY J. DINEEN is listed in the records of the Bureau of Paroles as having sent a letter to the Parole Board urging that PAUL DE LUCIA be granted a parole. Mr. DINEEN was interviewed at his home, 5419 West Van Buren Street, Chicago, Illinois, on September 25, 1947, by Special Agents [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] At that time, Mr. DINEEN furnished the following information:

DINEEN has been employed by the Chicago Fire Department for 23 years. Most of this time has been spent with Engine Company 124 located at Kedzie and Montrose. DINEEN was born in Ireland, is married, and has two daughters and one son.

DINEEN first became acquainted with PAUL DE LUCIA in about 1932, at which time the DINEENS were living at 5306 West Jackson Boulevard. DE LUCIA lived at 5300 West Jackson Boulevard. The DINEEN children and the DE LUCIA children played together and often visited each other's homes. In this manner, Mr. and Mrs. TIMOTHY DINEEN became acquainted with Mr. and Mrs. PAUL DE LUCIA. During the ensuing years, the DINEEN children have continued to be very friendly with the DeLUCIA children, and the older DINEENS and the older DE LUCIAS have visited back and forth in each other's homes a number of times each year. During this time also, the DINEENS have visited the DE LUCIA's summer home in Michigan, and at one time MARY J. DINEEN, who is the same age as the oldest DE LUCIA girl, stated approximately three weeks in the summer home of the DE LUCIAS.

During these years of social acquaintanceship, DINEEN never inquired of DE LUCIA as to DE LUCIA's manner of earning a living or discussed any business with him at all. Their visits were purely social, and DINEEN liked to go to DE LUCIA's house because there was always plenty of food and drink there, and he always had a good time. The DE LUCIA's always appeared to have more than ample funds in the manner in which they ran their home and educated their children. As far as Mr. DINEEN's experience with the DeLUCIAS was concerned, it had always been good, and he had noted that PAUL DE LUCIA was a very fine father and an excellent family man.

Some time during the past year, Mrs. DE LUCIA telephoned Mr. DINEEN and asked him whether he would care to write a letter to the Parole Board recommending PAUL DE LUCIA for parole. Mr. DINEEN readily acceded to the request, and stated that he would write to the parole board. He stated that this letter truthfully reflected his feelings with regard to DE LUCIA's character insofar as he knew it. No pressure of any kind was exerted upon DINEEN, and he stated that if any pressure had been exerted, money offered, or any other inducements offered, he would not have written this letter of recommendation to the board.

DINEEN had read in the paper through the years of his acquaintanceship with DE LUCIA that his neighbor and friend PAUL DE LUCIA was mixed up in a so-called

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underworld syndicate. DINEEN had, however, felt that much of this newspaper reputation was confounded, and that although he did not know DE LUCIA's occupation, he presumed it to be that of a gambler or handbook operator.

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RE: JOHN ROSELLI

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AJR:am

On September 24, 1947 Special Agents [REDACTED] interviewed JACK KEARNS at his office, 549 West Randolph Street, Room 602. KEARNS advised that he has been acquainted with JOHN ROSELLI for many years, having first met ROSELLI in Los Angeles. At the time KEARNS became acquainted with ROSELLI the latter was among the "hangers on" in the fight game and was doing some amateur boxing. ROSELLI was at that time operating a night club in Los Angeles. KEARNS related that since he first became acquainted with ROSELLI he has been occasionally associated with ROSELLI, but his associations were always of a personal and social nature and did not involve any business dealings.

b7c

KEARNS advised that in the spring of 1947 he learned that ROSELLI was incarcerated at Terre Haute, Indiana, and that he was in poor health. KEARNS, therefore, decided to visit ROSELLI and upon learning that it was necessary for him to have permission from the Bureau of Prisons and Paroles he wrote a letter to the Parole Board requesting such permission for himself and Col. CHARLES BARON. KEARNS explained that he has an interest in BARON's automobile dealership in Chicago and that BARON was an acquaintance of ROSELLI. KEARNS said that permission was granted for them to visit ROSELLI at Terre Haute but subsequently BARON was unable to go and, therefore, KEARNS went alone in April of 1947 to visit ROSELLI. According to KEARNS, his visit to ROSELLI was motivated purely by personal and friendly reasons and involved no business dealings and did not in any way relate to ROSELLI's subsequent parole.

KEARNS denied that he had any knowledge of the manner in which ROSELLI's parole was obtained or that he knew of any irregularity in connection therewith.

58-200-14

AJR:elw

CHARLES BARON was interviewed by Special Agents [REDACTED] on September 25, 1947 at his place of business known as Charles Baron, Inc., 2229 S. Michigan Avenue. *62*

BARON advised that he has been acquainted with subject JOHN ROSELLI for many years and that his associations with ROSELLI have been only of a social nature. He denied that he has ever had any business dealings whatever with ROSELLI. BARON stated that he first became acquainted with ROSELLI through JACK KEARNS, a well known fight promoter.

BARON related that in April of 1947 he planned to go with JACK KEARNS to visit ROSELLI in the U. S. Penitentiary at Terre Haute, Indiana; however, BARON subsequently found that because of the pressure of business he was unable to accompany KEARNS and he, therefore, did not go with KEARNS to visit ROSELLI. According to BARON, the planned visit was for purely social and personal reasons and was precipitated by the fact that they learned that ROSELLI was in poor health.

BARON stated that he knew nothing of ROSELLI's parole until he read of it recently in the newspapers. He denied that he was approached or that he himself approached anyone on behalf of ROSELLI's parole. BARON denied any acquaintanceship with any of the subjects other than ROSELLI.

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RE: ALL SUBJECTS

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Chicago File 58-194  
DEW:EOB

The following investigation was conducted by Special Agents [REDACTED] 67c

On September 26, 1947, ANTHONY BRADLEY EBEN, an attorney located at 208 South LaSalle Street, Chicago, Illinois, was interviewed. It is to be recalled that in the letter of September 22, 1947, an effort was to be made to identify one A. BRADLEY, who visited several of the subjects while they were incarcerated at the Atlanta Penitentiary.

EBEN advised that he did attempt to visit the subjects and did actually visit CHARLES GIOE but that these attempts and actual visit were in connection with his visits to two other inmates of this institution. These other individuals are BENJAMIN MALISON and OTTO KING SCHECHTEL. EBEN stated that he had represented MALISON and SCHECHTEL in Federal Court in Cincinnati, Ohio, at some previous time and that he had been visiting these two individuals in connection with their possible parole. EBEN advised that inasmuch as he was at the Atlanta Penitentiary and since he had represented the subjects in this case during the original trial in 1943, he then attempted to make a social visit with CAMPAGNA DE LUCIA and GIOE. EBEN stated that he had attempted these visits in 1945 and that of the attempted visits, he had been able to see only GIOE. He stated he talked to GIOE for approximately ten minutes and that is the last time he has seen the subjects or had any contact with them whatsoever. EBEN stated he made no attempts to have any of the subjects transferred between prisons nor did he have anything to do with the subjects' securing paroles.

According to EBEN, he became cognizant of the subjects in this case in approximately April, 1943, at which time FRANK MITTY approached him and asked him if he would handle the subjects' case if and when the case would come to trial. EBEN told MITTY that he would but subsequent thereto MITTY committed suicide and EBEN stated that he figured that he was no longer in the case. However, shortly thereafter the subjects approached him and again asked him if he would represent them in the extortion trial in New York City. EBEN stated that he did represent the defendants in this trial. (Mitty is better known as Frank Nitti)

EBEN stated that he had no knowledge of any irregularities in connection with the securing of paroles by the subjects and that he took no part in the securing of these paroles.

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DEW:elw

[REDACTED] JOSEPH A. PORCARO was interviewed by Special Agent [REDACTED] at his place of business, 160 N. LaSalle Street, Chicago.

He advised that he was committeeman of the 28th ward, Chicago, Illinois and b7c  
that he was a Republican. His home address is 2531 W. Superior Street, Chi-  
cago. He stated that he knew nothing about the paroles of the five subjects,  
and that he had no knowledge except that which he had read in the newspapers.  
PORCARO said he does not know any of the subjects, nor does he know the so-  
called former Mayor of Maywood by the name of BURGIA.

PORCARO stated that his position at the present time was Assistant Adminis-  
trator of the Department of Revenue, State of Illinois, located at 160 N. La  
Salle Street, Room 1816.

It is to be recalled that Reporter DOHERTY stated that PORCARO during the  
1946 elections switched from the Republican Party to the Democratic Party,  
and because of this fact is at the present time ashamed and sorry that he  
did so. PORCARO was questioned along these lines, and stated that he did  
not switch from the Republican Party to the Democratic Party, that he did  
not attempt to have an individual by the name of FUSCO elected as a Democrat,  
and that he cannot understand how such a rumor started.

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ALM:AWJ

The following investigation was conducted by Special Agents [REDACTED]

MARIO TONELLI (referred to in Bureau teletype of September 19 as MARIO TENILLI), 4606 North Ashland Avenue, Chicago, was interviewed at his residence on September 20, 1947. TONELLI stated that he was elected a County Commissioner, and that he was one of fifteen, ten of whom are elected for the City of Chicago and five for the outlying areas of the county.

TONELLI was questioned specifically as to his knowledge regarding the manner in which all subjects were paroled, and he stated that he was unable to furnish any information whatsoever. He stated that he had been to war and upon his return he had not become acquainted with the activities of any of the individuals involved in this case. He claimed that his election as County Commissioner of Cook County resulted from the assistance furnished him by the "Chicago Tribune", and indicated that the Italian element did not assist him in any manner. He stated that as a result the Italian element never consults him in any business activities and he, likewise, never consults them.

TONELLI was asked if he knew who sponsored his opponent, PETE FOSCO, as it was indicated in a recent teletype that FOSCO was sponsored by PAUL DeLUCIA, alias PAUL RICCA. TONELLI could not give agents any details about the sponsors of his former opponent, PETE FOSCO. PETE FOSCO allegedly was a committeeman of the Twentieth Ward, which is referred to as the "Bloody Twentieth."

TONELLI was asked specifically whether he had heard any rumors regarding the manner in which the parolees secured their paroles, and he stated that the only thing he knew about the parole of these men was what he had read in the newspapers. He stated that he did not know if there was any "fix" in securing these paroles, as he does not make it his business to inquire into the activities of this "hoodlum" element. He contends that he did not receive their support and is not seeking their support.

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PCD/ALM:mel

b7C b7D

The following investigation was conducted by Special Agents [REDACTED]

On September 24, 1947 [REDACTED] Chicago, Illinois, personally contacted this office, and was interviewed relative to his knowledge of the release of the parolees in instant case. [REDACTED] stated that at the present time he is [REDACTED] known as [REDACTED]. He has been engaged in such business since January, 1945. [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] stated that he has no personal knowledge regarding any of the parolees, and, when confronted with the fact that he had written a letter of protest to the President with respect to the release of LOUIS CAMPAGNA, he stated that he could not recall having written such a letter, but rather than a letter he probably wrote with respect to all of the parolees rather than any one parolee. He indicated that at this time his mind is hazy with respect to having written this letter because he is in the practice of writing letters to the President when he has a strong feeling regarding any particular matter. He stated that he had written letters to the late President ROOSEVELT also.

His feelings with regard to the parolees were developed primarily from the information he had obtained through newspaper articles concerning their previous activities. He stated that he had no personal knowledge regarding their previous activities, and was unable to give any information of value that was not already printed in the local newspapers.

[REDACTED] was inclined to feel that he had not written a letter, but stated that if there was any question as to whether such letter had been written, that he would be glad to submit his signature for comparison purposes.

It appeared from the inception of this interview that GREEN was reluctant to disclose his participation, that is, the submission of a letter protesting the release of the parolees. He was given every opportunity to disclose what he knew about them, but merely indicated that he still felt that the release of these men was improper and that his feelings may have carried him to the point where he wrote a letter to the President.

58-2500-14

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RER/HKM:mel

Mr. JOSEPH I'BURGIO BULGER was contacted by Special Agents [REDACTED], JR. at his office, 139 North Clark Street, on September 27, 1947. Mr. BULGER advised agents, "I do not desire to discuss the parole matter at this time. If at a later date I desire to make a statement, I will contact the Chicago Office".

Mr. BULGER stated that he was under the impression that we were going to serve him with a subpoena as he understood the FBI was serving subpoenas for the Senate Committee investigating this parole matter. Mr. BULGER was advised that the agents had no subpoena for him.

- P E N D I N G -

58 2500-141

Chicago File #58-194  
WSM:pm

UNDEVELOPED LEADS

THE CHICAGO OFFICE

At Chicago, Illinois

Will interview Dr. MORRIS W. LEV, 104 South Michigan Avenue, who wrote letter to Parole Board urging parole for PAUL DE LUCIA.

Will interview SAMUEL SHAPIRO, attorney, First National Bank Building, for information about his paying various expenses in connection with PHILIP D'ANDREA'S parole and transfer from the penitentiary at Atlanta, Georgia, to the penitentiary at Leavenworth, Kansas.

Will further interview SHAPIRO with reference to his knowledge of any irregularity in connection with the granting of paroles to the subjects of this case.

Will interview SIDNEY R. KORSHAK, attorney, 134 North LaSalle Street, concerning his solicitation of parole letters for CHARLES GIOE.

Will also interview KORSHAK concerning his knowledge of any irregularities in obtaining the paroles for subjects of this case. It is noted that KORSHAK visited GIOE at Leavenworth on October 18, 1945; January 14, 1946; July 11, 1946; December 11, 1946; and May 1, 1947. It is also noted that KORSHAK indicated to HARRY ASH that Bishop BERNARD J. SHEIL was supporting subject GIOE in the obtaining of his parole.

Will interview SAMUEL H. SHAPIRO, attorney, 38 South Dearborn Street, who contacted the Board of Parole as an attorney for PHILIP D'ANDREA.

Will interview EUGENE BERNSTEIN, 77 West Washington Street, attorney for CAMPAGNA and DE LUCIA.

Will interview WILLIAM SCOTT STEWART, attorney, 77 West Washington Street, who, according to WARREN SANFORD, was very active in the parole cases of the subjects in this case.

Chicago File #58-194

WSM: pm

Will interview CHARLES W. FISHER, Chief U. S. Probation Officer, Northern District of Illinois, for any information in his possession which may be of value to this investigation.

Will interview J. J. MC CARTHY, salesman, International Harvester Company, 3333 South Archer Avenue, concerning his request to Mr. FRANK E. SVOROGA to write a letter on behalf of PHILIP D'ANDREA to the U. S. Parole Board.

Will interview PHILIP J. LAVANTIA, President, and TONY A. LAVANTIA, Treasurer, of the Krispy-Kleen Vegetable, Inc., 139 Market Street, with reference to any information they might have regarding the employment of PHILIP D'ANDREA, who is alleged to have been employed through the authority of JOSEPH FERRERO, Secretary of the above organization.

Will interview Bishop DWYANE SHEIL concerning allegation that he was supporting CHARLES GIOE in obtaining his parole. It is observed at this time there is no evidence to support the allegation that Bishop SHEIL participated in securing the parole of any of the above subjects. Therefore, it is suggested that this lead be held in abeyance subsequent to the above interviews.

Will review the files of the Chicago "Daily Tribune" for any leads with respect to this investigation, and in the event these files disclose any leads, it is suggested that these be followed out and reported in subsequent reports.

At Joliet, Illinois

Will interview P. J. CURRY, 516 Western Avenue, who wrote letter to the Parole Board urging that LO LUCIA's parole be granted. It is noted that CURRY visited subjects CAMPAGNA and DE LUCIA on October 19, 1949.

P E N D I N G

58-200-14

# FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1  
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT WASHINGTON FIELD DIVISION

NH FILE NO. 58-35 AL

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
NEW HAVEN, CONN.	9-27-47	9-20-47	[REDACTED] b7c
TITLE		CHARACTER OF CASE	
LOUIS CAMPAGNA; CHARLES GIOE; PHILIP D'ANDREA; PAUL DE LUCIA; JOHN ROSELLI		1-18 BRIBERY PAROLE MATTER	

**SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:**

Judge B. J. MONKIEWICZ, New Britain, Conn. advised he had no actual part in interviewing of Subjects prior to granting of parole. States interviews conducted by associate Judges and his part consisted of independent review of Department files available on Subjects as a result of which he reached conclusion favorable to parole. Claims he was not contacted by anyone in connection with parole of Subjects nor influenced. Further claims type of case involved is kind of case in which he ordinarily would give favorable consideration to parole at expiration of minimum sentence. States Subjects would not have been eligible for parole had detainers been outstanding.

- RUC -

NO STATISTICS

3 03 AM '47  
JAN 11

FBI STAFF SECTION

**References:**

Telephone call from Washington Field Division of 9-19-47.  
Teletype to Bureau and Washington Field from New Haven dated 9-20-47.  
New Haven letter to Bureau dated 9-23-47.

**Details:**

At New Britain, Connecticut

Judge B. J. MONKIEWICZ was interviewed at his law office by the writer on September 20, 1947. He immediately advised that because of the publicity in this matter he expected some sort of an inquiry.

APPROVED AND FORWARDED		SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES	
<i>J. J. Gleeson Jr.</i>			58-12000-156X1	
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3-Bureau 2-Chicago 2-Washington Field 2-New Haven		10-14	15 SEP 29 1947	
			58-2200-156X1	

He stated that he was appointed to the Parole Board in June of 1947 and as a consequence was not entirely familiar with all the rules and regulations relative to parole at the time of consideration of this case. He had no part in the actual interviewing of the five individuals prior to the granting of parole and he stated that he knows nothing of the background leading up to the request for parole. The interviews of the five individuals were conducted by his associate Judges, and Judge MONKIEWICZ'S part in the case consisted of an independent review on his part of the files available on all Subjects, as a result of which review he reached the independent conclusion favorable to parole. He indicated that one of the individuals at one time had been convicted on bank robbery and had been paroled as a result of that offense. As best he could recall, one of the other individuals involved had been arrested for a minor offense that he did not feel in any way mitigated in his chances against parole in this case. Judge MONKIEWICZ stated that the prison records of each individual were exemplary and the records indicated that each had made fine progress at prison in the matter of readjustment. He maintained that these facts and these alone were the bases of his conclusion favorable to parole.

Judge MONKIEWICZ claims that he was not contacted to the best of his recollection by anybody in connection with the parole of these individuals nor was he influenced in any manner in reaching his decision favorable to parole. He further claims that in this type of case he ordinarily would give favorable consideration to parole at the expiration of the minimum sentence. He said that had detainers been outstanding against any of the five Subjects, they would not have been eligible for consideration of parole and furthermore, he would not give consideration to parole to any individual on whom a detainer was outstanding for the reason that this is contrary to Department regulations.

- REFERRED UPON COMPLETION TO THE OFFICE OF ORIGIN -

58-200-156X1

# FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1  
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT WASHINGTON FIELD

FILE NO. 58-125

REPORT MADE AT <b>LOS ANGELES</b>	DATE WHEN MADE <b>9/27/47</b>	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE <b>9/24, 25, 26/ 47.</b>	REPORT MADE BY <b>[REDACTED]</b> b7c MBB
TITLE  <b>LOUIS CAMPAGNA, was; et al.</b>	CHARACTER OF CASE  <b>BRIBERY; PAROLE MATTERS</b>		

Personal Attention: Assistant Director A. ROSEN.

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

Friends, acquaintances and Parole Advisers of JOHN ROSELLI interviewed with negative results. No indication from these interviews of any undue influence or pressure used to secure parole of JOHN ROSELLI.

- P -

REFERENCE: Letter from Washington Field dated September 22, 1947, to Los Angeles.

Teletypes from Washington Field to Los Angeles dated September 24 and 26, 1947.

DETAILS: This is a joint-report of [REDACTED] and the writer.

Dr. JAMES STEINBERG, residence 500½ South Berendo, Los Angeles, business address 1052 West Sixth St., Los Angeles, Telephone TRinity 6383.

Dr. STEINBERG was originally selected as Parole Adviser for JOHN ROSELLI. Dr. STEINBERG advised that he had known JOHN ROSELLI for a number of years as a patient and later became friendly and had several social contacts with him. He advised that after ROSELLI was sent up to the penitentiary ANN CORCORAN, whose real name is BEATRIC ANN FRANK, called him on the telephone and said that it would be necessary for someone to sponsor JOHN ROSELLI and asked the doctor if he would serve in this capacity when he was paroled. The doctor stated that he would do so and a form was sent out to him by either the Department of Justice or the Warden at Terre Haute Penitentiary,

APPROVED AND FORWARDED:  <i>Franklin</i>	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE  <i>Culverhouse</i>	NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES  <i>58-2000 + 156X2</i>
COPIES OF THIS REPORT  3 - Bureau (AMSD) 2 - Washington Field 1 - Chicago (info.) 1 - New York (info.) 2 - Los Angeles	RECORDED  <i>Rec'd P.O. 10-14</i>	1 - <i>1 F B I</i> 31 DEC 30 1947 <i>J-L</i>

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Dr. STEINBERG stated that he signed this form, returned it, and [redacted] was the last he heard of the matter as far as being considered as a sponsor for JOHN ROSELLI.

Dr. STEINBERG advised further that a few weeks ago ROSELLI came into his office and said that a Catholic Priest by the name of Father JOSEPH THOMPSON had been substituted as his Parole Adviser. Dr. STEINBERG stated his only relationship with ROSELLI since his release from the Federal Penitentiary has been that of doctor and patient and that at ROSELLI's request, he sent ROSELLI up to the Samson Clinic in Santa Barbara for a complete physical check-up.

After ROSELLI's return from Santa Barbara, Dr. STEINBERG said ROSELLI came out to his home and a discussion was held concerning the results of the medical examination, after which Dr. STEINBERG, ROSELLI, and an attorney acting for ROSELLI, by the name of FRANK DESIMONE, went out to dinner.

Dr. STEINBERG advised that he had not been contacted by anyone else, other than the telephone conversation with ANN CORCORAN, and to his knowledge, no pressure had been brought concerning ROSELLI's parole.

It will further be noted that Dr. STEINBERG left Los Angeles en route to New York on the evening of September 25, 1947, and would arrive in New York approximately September 28, where he would register at the Plaza Hotel. He further advised that he intended to go to Washington, D.C. to visit a friend of his who had suffered a heart attack, one HERMAN SPITZEL, and that while in Washington D.C., he would stay at the Westchester Apartments, No. 644 B, which apartment is in the name of one NEL VINER, telephone EMERSON 1900. After his visit in Washington, D.C., he will again return to New York to the Plaza Hotel. This information is being furnished, should it become necessary to interview Dr. STEINBERG again in the near future.

It will also be noted that the HERMAN SPITZEL referred to as a friend of Dr. STEINBERG is an Insurance Broker in Los Angeles, and who is the former employer of JOHN ROSELLI, from approximately 1941 until ROSELLI was inducted into the U.S. Army.

Nothing is known definitely concerning the activities of HERMAN SPITZEL although his name has frequently been mentioned in connection with WILLIAM BIOFF and GEORGE E. BROWNE, as well as with racketeering activities in Los Angeles.

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Endorse

ANN CORCORAN (also known as BEATRICE ANN FRANK), residence 1336 Londonderry View, Apartment No. 5, telephone CRestview 59036.

ANN CORCORAN advised that she has been engaged to JOHN ROSELLI for the past five years and that she corresponded with him regularly while he was incarcerated in the Federal Penitentiary. She stated that she had visited him on three occasions while he was incarcerated. She stated that she was very much interested in the parole of JOHN ROSELLI inasmuch as she intended to marry him in the near future and she denied that anyone had contacted her relative to securing the parole of JOHN ROSELLI. She stated that any activity on her part was based upon the fact of her love for him.

ANN CORCORAN stated she had contacted Dr. JAMES STEINBERG relative to the procedure involved if JOHN ROSELLI was paroled and that Dr. STEINBERG had agreed to act as Parole Adviser for JOHN ROSELLI upon his release but that a Catholic Priest, Father JOSEPH THOMPSON had been substituted because of the fact that both she and JOHNNY were Catholics. She also stated that she, herself, had called the U.S. Probation Officer in Los Angeles, in the Federal Building, to have the necessary forms sent out so that it would expedite matters concerning JOHN's parole.

I. A. RUMAN, business address 419 Chester-Williams Building, 215 West Fifth Street, telephone Michigan 1361, residence 122 North Mansfield, telephone WEBster 7426.

I. A. RUMAN advised that he had been acquainted with JOHN ROSELLI since about 1930 or 1931, purely in a friendly social capacity and in 1940 was Manager of the HERMAN SPITZEL COMPANY, insurance builders. While in this capacity, he contacted JOHN ROSELLI and induced him to go into the insurance business, which JOHN ROSELLI did do from about 1941 until he was inducted into the Army, about 1943.

RUMAN stated that he was on the list of persons with whom ROSELLI was permitted to correspond and that he had visited ROSELLI at the Federal Penitentiary, Terre Haute, Indiana, in March or April of this year.

RUMAN stated that immediately after ROSELLI's conviction, he received a letter from either the Warden of the Penitentiary, Atlanta, or from the Department of Justice, inquiring as to whether JOHN ROSELLI could correspond with him and if and when ROSELLI was to be released on parole whether he, RUMAN, would assist in the rehabilitation of JOHN ROSELLI. RUMAN stated that he replies that he would do everything in his power to assist in the rehabilitation of ROSELLI and that he would correspond with him.

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Enclosure

At the time of the visit, at Terre Haute, ROSELLI told RUMAN that [REDACTED] was making an application for parole. When RUMAN returned to Los Angeles, he heard that a sponsor had been secured and that ROSELLI had a promise of a job with BRYAN FOY at the Eagle-Lion Motion Picture Studio. RUMAN stated he had no connection at all with the securing of ROSELLI's parole and to his recollection no one had contacted him other than the communications that he had received from JOHN ROSELLI himself. RUMAN stated he did not make any effort to facilitate the parole and that no pressure had been placed upon him or others, to his knowledge, to expedite ROSELLI's parole; however, he did state that he had been instrumental in referring JOHN ROSELLI to an apartment house where he was able to secure an apartment.

This apartment is located at 627 South Catalina Street, Los Angeles.

DANIEL M. WINKLER, 205 Bank of America Building, Beverly Hills.

DANIEL WINKLER was on the list of persons who corresponded with JOHN ROSELLI. He advised that he had known ROSELLI since about 1932 and that his acquaintance with him was purely social in that he had always liked him. He advised that he was on the list of persons with whom ROSELLI corresponded and that he wrote to him regularly and tried to give him a summary of the activities in Hollywood because he knew that ROSELLI was interested in what was going on.

WINKLER advised that the first indication that JOHN ROSELLI was possibly going to be paroled came to him when he received a letter from ROSELLI stating that he was going before the parole board.

WINKLER advised that he was unable to state just who had told him that ROSELLI had been released but that he believes that this information came from JACK KEARNS, who had told some unknown individual who had in turn told WINKLER, after ROSELLI had actually been released.

At the time that WINKLER received the letter from ROSELLI stating that he was going before the parole board, WINKLER stated he contacted a mutual friend BRYAN FOY, of Eagle-Lion Studio, who said that he would be glad to give ROSELLI a job upon his release.

WINKLER stated that he had discussed the possibility of parole with another mutual friend, I. A. RUMAN, but this was merely conversation and at that time WINKLER said he offered to be a Sponsor for ROSELLI if it was necessary. However, he said that on no occasion did JOHN ROSELLI ever ask him for any favors while he was incarcerated nor did he ask him for any favors concerning his application for parole.

WINKLER stated that on numerous occasions different individuals in and around Hollywood, connected with the motion picture industry, who knew that WINKLER was corresponding with ROSELLI, would ask him how JOHN was doing and so forth. He stated that every time that he saw BRYAN FOY ROSELLI's name came up and they discussed what JOHNNY would probably do upon his release. WINKLER stated that he did not know JACK KEARNS personally and that no one had put any pressure upon him nor was any effort made by himself to facilitate the parole of JOHN ROSELLI.

BRYAN FOY, Vice President in Charge of Productions, Eagle-Lion Studio, 7324 Santa Monica Boulevard, Hollywood, California.

BRYAN FOY was the individual who gave ROSELLI a job upon his release from the penitentiary. BRYAN FOY advised that he had been personally acquainted with ROSELLI for several years and that, to the best of his recollection, ANN CORCORAN had contacted him and asked him that if JOHN ROSELLI were released on parole, would he, FOY, be in a position to offer him a job. BRYAN FOY replied that he would find a position for ROSELLI. FOY stated that another mutual friend, DANIEL WINKLER, had discussed the possibility of FOY finding employment for ROSELLI and that it was understood that should JOHN be released on parole that he, FOY, would employ him.

BRYAN FOY stated that he received a form from either the Warden of the Penitentiary at Terre Haute or from the Department of Justice, advising that it would be necessary for him to sign, stating that he was in a position to offer ROSELLI employment at \$60. a week

FOY stated that ROSELLI was employed as Assistant Purchasing Agent, purchasing property for use in motion picture productions at the Eagle-Lion Studio. FOY also stated that this was one of very few jobs that was not tied up with a union. He stated that ROSELLI was ambitious and that he desired to learn the motion picture industry from the bottom up and to later become a producer. FOY stated, further, that ROSELLI was engaged in writing a story on the side.

BRYAN FOY denied that there had been any pressure exerted upon him to supply ROSELLI with a job and that he did it purely on a friendship basis. He also denied that there had been any pressure brought to bear, in order to facilitate the release of ROSELLI on parole from the penitentiary.

FOY did state that he had noticed an item in a Chicago paper concerning an investigation being conducted concerning the other individuals

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involved who were sentenced at the same time as JOHN ROSELLI but he did not notice ROSELLI's name appearing in this article.

C. H. MEADOR, U.S. Probation Officer, Federal Building, Los Angeles.

This is the individual to whom JOHN ROSELLI reports re his parole. Probation Officer MEADOR advised that he first became acquainted with JOHN ROSELLI when ROSELLI's file came through reflecting that he was placed on parole to this office. MEADOR advised that Father JOSEPH THOMPSON, who acts as Parole Adviser to Catholic youths on both Federal and State offenses was selected as JOHN ROSELLI's Parole Adviser by him.

MEADOR further advised that he had a lengthy conversation with JOHN ROSELLI upon his first visit to the Parole Office, at which time ROSELLI told him that he had an arrested case of tuberculosis and an arthritis infection and because of this fact he stated he hoped that he would never have to return to a penal institution. Officer MEADOR was of the opinion, purely personal, that ROSELLI would do everything in his power to keep from violating his parole in that he has six and two-thirds years to do in a penitentiary should he violate his parole. Officer MEADOR stated that ROSELLI impressed him with his sincerity in stating his desires to keep out of future trouble. Officer MEADOR advised that JOHN ROSELLI reports to him personally between the first and the fifth of every month and that he is giving this case his personal attention because of the ramifications connected with the conviction of ROSELLI and his companions.

MEADOR further advised that no one had contacted him or attempted to influence him concerning any phases of the parole and that his first knowledge of the parole was when the file of JOHN ROSELLI was received at his office on or about August 13, 1947.

Father JOSEPH THOMPSON, 218 East Twelve Street, Los Angeles, California.

Father JOSEPH THOMPSON is the Parole Adviser for JOHN ROSELLI. Father THOMPSON advised that he is automatically appointed Parole Adviser to any Catholic individual who is placed on Parole in the Los Angeles Area. He stated that this is an automatic procedure and that he did not know ROSELLI, prior to the time that he was appointed, at all.

Father THOMPSON stated that at the present time he has talked with ROSELLI on two occasions, which interviews take place between the first and fifth of each month, around the same time that ROSELLI reports to the U.S. Probation Officer.

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Enclosure

L A 58-125

UNDEVELOPED LEADS

LOS ANGELES OFFICE

At Los Angeles, California: Will interview HAROLD V. SMITH, of the Sound Technician IATSE, upon his return to Los Angeles on Monday morning, September 29, 1947.

It will be noted that Mr. SMITH is out of the City-somewhere out on the desert-and cannot be contacted prior to that time. A teletype summary will be submitted immediately after the interview with Mr. SMITH.

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*Enclosed*

# FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

**Form No. 1**  
**THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT** WASHINGTON FIELD

**FILE NO.** 58-28

REPORT MADE AT MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE	DATE WHEN MADE 9-27-47	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 9-20-47	REPORT MADE BY [REDACTED] JM SAC
TITLE LOUIS CAMPAGNA, was, ET AL	CHARACTER OF CASE BRIBERY PAROLE MATTER		

**SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:**

Judge T. WEBBER WILSON advises that his decision in voting for parole of CHARLES GIOE, PHILIP D'ANDREA, PAUL DELUCIA, JOHN ROSELLI, and LOUIS CAMPAGNA was based on sentences of GEORGE BROWNE and WILLIAM BIOFF being terminated; lack of previous criminal history, with one exception; removal of detainees by Department; recommendations received from prominent citizens and priests in Chicago; and general merits of case. Denies having knowledge of any irregularities in connection with paroling of men in question.

- RUC -

**REFERENCE:** 9

Telephone call from Assistant SAC C. E. HENNREICH, Washington Field Office, to Memphis, September 19, 1947.

Memphis teletype to Bureau, Washington Field, and Chicago dated September 20, 1947.

DETAILS: Pursuant to instructions given telephonically by Assistant Special Agent in Charge C. E. HENNICH, Washington Field Office, September 19, 1947, Judge T. WEBBER WILSON was interviewed at Coldwater, Mississippi regarding the paroling of LOUIS CAMPAGNA, CHARLES GIOE, PAUL DELUCIA, JOHN ROSELLI, and PHILIP D'ANDREA.

Judge WILSON remarked that his recollection with respect to dates and names was not too good but that according to his memory the case first came to his attention in June or July, 1947, through the medium of applications

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for parole submitted by the five men in question. In July, 1947, Judge WILSON believes he interviewed LOUIS CAMPAGNA, CHARLES GIOE, and PAUL DeLUCIA at the Leavenworth Penitentiary. He claims that before arriving in Leavenworth Penitentiary he was not cognizant of the fact that the names of these three prisoners were among the names of approximately one hundred other prisoners whose applications he considered at the time he was in Leavenworth.

After talking to CAMPAGNA, GIOE, and DeLUCIA, Judge WILSON states that he was very favorably impressed with these men. On leaving Leavenworth in an automobile in company with the warden, the latter inquired of Judge WILSON concerning his reaction to CAMPAGNA, GIOE, and DeLUCIA. WILSON informed the warden that he had been surprised at the favorable impression these men created. The warden then remarked that all three men had been model prisoners.

Judge WILSON'S report on these men checked their cases to the Parole Board, Washington, D. C., for further consideration.

Judge WILSON is of the opinion that FRED ROGERS, another member of the Parole Board, interviewed PHILIP D'ANDREA and JOHN ROSELLI. He is of the opinion that FRED ROGERS had to visit institutions in Terre Haute and Springfield to talk to D'ANDREA and ROSELLI; however, he could not indicate the specific institutions in which they were confined. It is his further recollection that one of the men interviewed by FRED ROGERS was sick and was confined at Springfield.

Judge WILSON, in relating the history of the case, did not mention the name of an attorney who may have interceded in behalf of the applicants for parole. In answer to an inquiry as to whether the applicants had been represented by counsel, Judge WILSON stated that he believed that one of the five men was represented by an attorney named EMANUEL STERN of Fargo, North Dakota, who he thought was a former National Committeeman of the Republican Party. The remaining four men, according to Judge WILSON, were represented by an attorney named PAUL DILLON of St. Louis, Missouri. Judge WILSON stated that he believes these attorneys appeared before the Parole Board in behalf of the applicants in question on at least two occasions. He denied having any information concerning the person or persons responsible for engaging STERN and DILLON to intercede on behalf of the applicants for parole in question and pointed out that members of the Parole Board made it a policy never to inquire into such matters.

Judge WILSON related that his decision to vote in favor of paroling the five men in question was based on the following:

1. Termination by Judge KNOX of sentences being served by GEORGE BROWNE and WILLIAM BIOFF.

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2. Information developed indicating that the five men in question were convicted of violating the Anti-Racketeering Statute on testimony given by GEORGE BROWNE and WILLIAM BIOFF, principals in the Anti-Racketeering case. Judge WILSON pointed out that he did not think justice would have been served had the accessories in the case, so to speak, been required to serve ten years, whereas the principals of the case, who in his opinion were more guilty than the accessories, were not required to serve but a very short period of time. Judge WILSON stated he took the position that if Judge KNOX could terminate the sentences of the principals in the Anti-Racketeering case, the Parole Board certainly should be in a position to parole the five men in question as soon as they were eligible for parole without being criticized. He stated that in paroling these five men the Parole Board was doing nothing further than that which had been provided by Congress in making the laws relative to parole.

3. Four of the five men in question do not have previous criminal records, and the fifth man had not been involved with the law for at least twenty-eight years.

4. Removal of detainees by the Department. Judge WILSON explained that the files of the Parole Board reflected that at one time there were in effect against all five men in question Federal detainees based upon indictments pertaining to violations of the Mail Fraud Statutes. He stated that the files of the Parole Board further will reflect that at the time the applications of the five men in question were being given final consideration the detainees had been removed. Judge WILSON denied that he knew anything about the removing of the detainees. He stated that as far as he knows such matters are handled by the Criminal Division of the Department of Justice. He stated that all he knows is that the detainees were removed and that the removal is one of the items causing him to vote in favor of paroling these men.

5. Recommendations received in behalf of the five men in question from Catholic Priests and other prominent citizens in Chicago, Illinois. Judge WILSON explained that although he is not a religious man; that is, he is not a member of any church, he has always placed considerable weight on any recommendation received from a Priest of a Catholic Church or from a Minister of any Protestant Church. Similarly, he has always placed considerable credence in recommendations with respect to the paroling of prisoners received from prominent citizens whose character and integrity are above reproach. He stated that he could not furnish the name of anyone who had written the Parole Board from Chicago recommending the five men in question for parole but pointed out the names of these men and their recommendations would be available for review in the files of the Parole Board, Washington, D. C.

It was indicated by Judge WILSON that he has no general rule in

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connection with the voting for or against the paroling of an individual based upon the offense for which the individual was convicted. He indicated that his decisions are always based upon the merits of the particular case. He stated he would not have voted for paroling the five men in question had the Federal detainers been permitted to remain in force.

The arguments presented to the Parole Board by STERN and DILLON in behalf of their clients, according to Judge WILSON, were their good prison records, no prior criminal records, the bad health of one of the prisoners, family condition of one of the prisoners, etc. Other than using arguments of that type, Judge WILSON stated that to his knowledge neither STERN nor DILLON at any time ever attempted to influence any member of the Parole Board by any other means. Judge WILSON stated that he considers FRED ROGERS and Judge MONKIEWICZ to be gentlemen of fine character who could not be influenced in their decisions by any means other than that which justice would dictate. He has no knowledge of any attempt to "fix" the decision of the Parole Board which was given in connection with the five men in question.

It was recalled by Judge WILSON that during the latter part of August shortly before his resigning from the Parole Board, Colonel LEO CATERSON of the Department telephoned him informing that a representative of the Hearst Newspapers wanted an appointment with him, WILSON, to discuss the paroling of the five men in question. Judge WILSON stated that he indicated his agreeableness to the interview, and subsequently a newspaper man named SINTON (phonetic) conducted an interview in the office of Judge WILSON in the Department of Justice Building. Judge WILSON believes that Colonel CATERSON and Judge MONKIEWICZ were present during the interview. SINTON represented that some New York gangster or racketeer had paid Postmaster General ROBERT HANNEGAN a goodly sum to arrange for the paroling of CAMPAGNA, GIOE, D'ANDREA, DELUCIA, and ROSELLI. SINTON claimed that President TRUMAN and HANNEGAN were catering to the underworld element in order to obtain votes in the coming presidential campaign. Judge WILSON stated that he became very angry and almost lost control of his composure. He admonished SINTON severely and warned him about making such statements concerning Postmaster General HANNEGAN and the President unless he had sufficient information to bear out the statements.

Judge WILSON also remarked that he left Washington, D. C. over Labor Day week-end en route to Coldwater, Mississippi. Approximately ten days after his arrival in Coldwater, Mississippi, a representative of the "Chicago Tribune" named DAUGHERTY, to the best of his recollection, interviewed him at Coldwater regarding the paroling of the five men in question. Judge WILSON claims that he could not ascertain from DAUGHERTY any information which might disclose or point to the persons responsible for making the statements concerning the alleged "fix" or obtain any information which might indicate the identities of the persons receiving the consideration in connection with the alleged "fix."

- REFERRED UPON COMPLETION TO THE OFFICE OF ORIGIN -

58-2000-156X4

## FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1  
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT

WASHINGTON, D.C.

FILE NO.  
58-261

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
WASHINGTON, D. C.	9-29-47	9-18 to 25, incl. 47	CARL F. HEMRIC, ASAC [REDACTED]
TITLE		LOUIS CAJIPAGNA, with aliases, Louis Compagna, Louie Cook, Louis Carmini, Louis Compagne, Luigi Compagne, Louis Campagnia, Norino C. Cook, "Lefty Louie"	
SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:		BRIBERY PAROLE MATTERS	
<p>Compagna, "Little New York" Compagna; CHARLES GIOE, was., Charles James Joye, Charlie Joy, Charles Veltre, "Cherry Nose"; PHILIP LOUIS D'ANDREA, was., Philip LaVerne, Philip Martin, Phil D'Andrea, Philip D. Andrea; PAUL DE LUCIA, was., Paul Ricca, Paul de Lucca, Paul Villa, Paul Viela, Paul Salvi, Paolo Maglio, Paul Maglio, Paul Ricci, "Paul, the Waiter"; JOHN ROSILLI, was., John Russell, John Russell, John F. Stewart</p> <p>Congressman FREDDIE BUSBY, Illinois, advised Department indication of bribery in connection with parole of subjects who were paroled August 13, 1947. Gave JAMES DOHERTY, Chicago Tribune reporter, as source this information. DOHERTY has no specific facts. Allege rumor and anonymous information received by Tribune indication DE LUCIA controlled votes in 1946 Chicago elections to throw elections Democratic for purpose of ultimately securing parole for DE LUCIA and other subjects. States following paroles in August rumors renewed and one anonymous correspondent indicated one-quarter of a million dollars paid to obtain paroles and money handled by PAUL DILLON, St. Louis attorney. Judge FRED ROGERS, Parole Board member and WALTER WIRICH, Parole Executive, state parole of subjects handled in accordance usual procedure and that no one influenced or attempted to influence members of Parole Board in granting parole. ROGERS advised PAUL DILLON appeared as attorney before Parole Board representing all subjects. FRANK LOVELAND, Assistant Director, Bureau of Prisons, states no one influenced or endeavored to influence prison officials in connection with transfers of subjects or in obtaining paroles. LOVELAND states DILLON contacted him on behalf of CAJIPAGNA and DE LUCIA in effort to effect transfer from Atlanta</p>			
APPROVED AND FORWARDED:	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES	
<i>Aug 30 1948</i>			
COPIES OF THIS REPORT - Bureau 2 - Memphis - Atlanta 2 - Miami - Chicago 2 - Newark - Detroit 2 - New Haven - Indianapolis 2 - St. Louis - Los Angeles 2 - St. Paul 2 - New York		REC'D. BY DEC 23 1947 <i>EX-101</i> <i>58-2600-157X</i>	
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to Leavenworth. Bureau of Prison files of subjects reviewed. Indication detainees maintained against subjects until May, 1947. No specific indication irregularity in granting paroles. Department files reflect memorandum submitted by BORIS KOSTELANETZ, then Special Assistant to the Attorney General, in June, 1946, recommending nolle prosequis be entered in an indictment pending against subjects for Mail Fraud after April 30, 1947, this being the date beyond which no motion for new trial could be made based on newly discovered evidence. The files reflect this recommendation followed and nolle prosequis entered as recommended. This was indictment reflected as detainer in Bureau of Prison files.

- P -

REFERENCE: Bureau letter dated September 22, 1947.

DETAILS: AT WASHINGTON, D. C.

This is a joint report of Assistant Special Agent in Charge CARL E. HEINRICH and Special Agent [REDACTED] b7c

This investigation is predicated upon information received from the Bureau that Congressman FRED E. BUSBY of Illinois had advised the Department of Justice on September 15, 1947, that there was an indication of bribery in connection with the paroles of the subjects. It was stated that when interviewed, Congressman BUSBY advised that he had heard many rumors indicating that one-quarter of a million dollars had been paid to effect the release of these subjects, and he suspected the money might have gone through the hands of PAUL DILLON, an attorney in St. Louis, Missouri. He advised that the sole source of his information was Mr. JAMES DOHERTY, a reporter on the Chicago Daily Tribune.

Mr. JAMES DOHERTY of the Chicago Daily Tribune was interviewed in his room at the Washington Hotel by the writer and Special Agent [REDACTED] on September 19, 1947. b7c

DOHERTY stated that his information regarding the paroles of the subjects, and specifically the parole of DE LUCIA, whom he calls RICCA, first came to his attention in connection with the elections in Chicago in the Fall of 1946. At that time, the Italian population on the West Side were terrorized and put in fear of their lives in order to make them go Democratic. He stated it was rumored at that time and that a Precinct Captain, whom he did not identify, told him also that the purpose of the terrorizing was to put Democrats in office in order to ultimately effect the release on parole of RICCA, the boss, and the other subjects. He said he did not know specifically who directly was the political power among the

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Italians but that at one time PHIL PACELLI was that power and that when he died two or three years ago, his Irish wife took over. He stated PACELLI'S wife specifically told him on one occasion that she spoke politically for the Italian people. DOHERTY thinks she has now been "clipped" and that power is divided among five or six aldermen. He stated he personally campaigned vigorously for Republican MARIO TENELLI and that he was successful in beating one FUSCO, the Democrat-Labor Union man, through whom RICCA gave political orders from the penitentiary. He said that during the campaign, JOE PORCARO, captain of the 28th ward, indicated he was ashamed of his activity in connection with the elections and was apologetic to DOHERTY for his actions.

DOHERTY stated that when the subjects were paroled in August, 1947, all the rumors which had been prevalent during the 1946 elections were revived and that anonymous information from many sources was received by the Chicago Tribune and by him personally indicating that a quarter of a million dollars had been paid to effect the release of the subjects on parole. For example, he exhibited to the writer a teletype he received from the Tribune the night of September 18, 1947, which stated: "Anonymous foner advised FREDDY MORELLI in on deal and priest, who few months ago gave \$3000 banquet for MORELLI, on petition asking for parole". He stated specifically an anonymous caller informed him a quarter of a million dollars was paid to PAUL DILLON, a St. Louis attorney whom DOHERTY described as a lawyer representing racketeers, pointing out that he recently represented Sheriff DAUGHERTY, of St. Louis, in connection with a hit-and-run case, for which DAUGHERTY received a one year sentence. DOHERTY stated DAUGHERTY undoubtedly is a member of the mob in St. Louis and represented the mob's interest there, and that he controls gambling establishments in St. Louis and particularly in Illinois across the river from St. Louis. DOHERTY stated DILLON has access to the White House, being given preference over important Government officials, and that he has for many years been a friend and confidante of the President.

DOHERTY stated that recently while in Chicago, a friend of his, whose name he did not divulge, advised that an Italian barber, whose name he thought is spelled SCZELZ and who is employed in the Chicago Assessor's office, had stated that one JOE BURGE or BURGIA, former mayor of Maywood, Illinois, was involved in handling the money in connection with these paroles.

DOHERTY was asked specifically regarding the two prominent Chicagoans referred to in the Tribune article and he said that Congressman BUSBEY had told him that the Attorney General had told BUSBEY that two prominent persons in Chicago were involved, and DOHERTY added, "mostly priests". He then stated: "I can name two prominent people: Bishop SHIEL and STEVE HEALY." DOHERTY stated that Bishop SHIEL has long been known for his activities with parolees. He said STEVE HEALY is a contractor in Chicago who recently was turned down on a \$23,000,000 bid in connection with the Chicago water works project, that he owns the Hotel Stevens,

Hotel Sheraton and three other hotels in Chicago, that he bought them with CAPONE money. He also stated that former Mayor KELLY is reputed to be a partner of HEALY'S in connection with the operation of these hotels and in connecting KELLY with the operations of the CAPONE mob, he pointed out that recently, when the CAPONE mob was attempting to set up a racing information service in competition to RAGEN, that the Chicago Telephone Company installed 16 telephones in one place to furnish wire service, that he, DOHERTY, went to the Governor of Illinois and protested and then went to the telephone company and tried to get them to take the phones out and he was informed by the telephone company that KELLY had interceded with the telephone company and had pointed out that to remove the phones would be interference with the freedom of the press; since the syndicate was publishing a scratch sheet. DOHERTY stated that HARRY ASH, who is State Superintendent of Crime Prevention for the State of Illinois, told him that Bishop SHIEL and STEVE HEALY had been the original sponsors of subject GIOE and that it was on this information that DOHERTY connected Bishop SHIEL and HEALY with the paroles of the subjects in this case. DOHERTY stated that ASH was asked to be parole advisor for GIOE and did serve in that capacity until GIOE's release and then, as the result of criticism, became panicky and said he would not act as such. DOHERTY stated while it has not been announced, he knows LOU BELTON has been appointed GIOE's parole advisor.

DOHERTY stated that he had interviewed DILLON in St. Louis and had been practically thrown out of his office, that DILLON would not say whether he represented the defendants in this case, or was retained by them or how much he had been paid. He said he had interviewed Parole Board member WILSON, in Mississippi, and that WILSON had stated he had been given no orders in connection with the parole of these men, but that WILSON had admitted that from time to time, persons in the Attorney General's office and representatives of Congress have suggested paroles and that he, WILSON, has gone along and granted paroles, that WILSON mentioned that Congressman KNUTSON was one of the persons who had recommended a parole, although he did not divulge the name of the person paroled.

DOHERTY was asked specifically as to whether there is a file which contains all the various information and rumors in the possession of the Chicago Tribune in connection with this matter, and he stated the Tribune has several files which will be made available for review if an Agent will go to the Tribune office in Chicago. He stated he will be glad to furnish any information which comes into his possession concerning this case and that if there are any other items the Bureau would like to talk over with him, he will be glad to make himself available for interview. He said he has been to the Parole Board in an endeavor to see the parole files of the subjects but the Parole Board had declined to allow him

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to see the files, stating the FBI is conducting an investigation and they may not be able to make the files available until the completion of that investigation. DOHERTY stated he is going to remain in Washington until he sees those files and that so long as we have a Republican Congress, he knows he will get to see them and, if necessary, Congressman BUSBEY will have them subpoenaed before the Congressional Committee and he will see them then. DOHERTY stated that a representative of the Tribune had interviewed United States Attorney BORIS KOSTELANETZ who had declined to comment as to his recommendations in connection with the parole of the subjects, stating he had been "frozen" by Washington. He said that a representative of the Tribune had interviewed Judge BRIGHT who had stated he had recommended against parole of the subjects and had subsequently written a letter to the Parole Board in connection with D'ANDREA, explaining his views of the case.

Judge FRED S. ROGERS, member, U. S. Parole Board, Room 420, HLC Building, was interviewed by the writer and Special Agent [REDACTED] on September 19, 1947. b7c

Judge ROGERS advised that consideration given by the Parole Board in this case was handled in conformity with the usual procedure. He specifically stated that no one had influenced his recommendation, nor had anyone endeavored to influence his decision. He stated that to his knowledge there was no effort on the part of anyone to influence any member of the Parole Board in connection with the granting of paroles to the subjects. Judge ROGERS was asked if it was the usual procedure of the Board to grant a parole upon expiration of minimum sentence in cases involving crimes against property and persons, and he replied it is his understanding that the cases against the subjects in this case did not involve any violence. He expressed regret that there was no FBI parole report in the files of these men and pointed out that only one subject; namely, CAMPACNA, had a previous felony conviction which occurred when he was 18 years old, for which he was paroled prior to completion of the sentence. He stated another subject had a conviction for contempt of court but that there was considerable doubt in his mind as to whether contempt of court should be considered as a crime, stating the allegation was that the subject was carrying a pistol in a Federal Court and that it appeared he was authorized to carry a pistol under a State commission.

He stated that Judge BRIGHT, in a letter addressed to the Board regarding D'ANDREA, had indicated that BROWNE and BIOFF were the principals in the case for which the subjects were convicted and that the other individuals were merely co-conspirators, and that he considered this letter as applying to all the subjects in this case. Judge ROGERS stated that he still considers the subjects as excellent parole risks and he does not believe they will ever again be arrested for "anything on this earth." He stated he was aware of the fact that detainers had at one time been filed against the subjects and that they had been removed in the

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Spring of 1947, since the indictments against them had been nolle prossed. He said prisoners against whom detainers have been filed are not subjects for parole consideration, since if the Board granted them parole they would only be apprehended immediately and would not go out on parole anyway. He stated that the fact that a nolle prosequi had been entered in these cases at a time when the subjects were eligible for parole was "another thing" which was in his mind at the time parole was granted.

In summarizing the procedures followed by the Board in the handling of the subjects' cases, Judge ROGERS stated all the subjects had filed applications for parole consideration about the date when they were eligible for parole, that the procedure of the Board is for one member to proceed to a given Federal penitentiary once each three months to hold hearings on prisoners who have filed applications for parole, that hearings as to these subjects were held by him as to KOSELLI and D'ANDREA, and by Judge WILSON as to the other three subjects in the early part of July, 1947, and that in each instance after reviewing the prison record and interviewing the subject, the cases were referred back to Washington for consideration, that in conformity with customary procedure, on August 7, 1947, Judge ROGERS and Judge WILSON considered the cases of all the subjects and upon completion of their deliberations, recommended parole and entered an order of parole. The cases were all then placed before Judge MONKIEWICZ who concurred with Judges ROGERS and WILSON in their findings.

Judge ROGERS stated that the honorable PAUL DILLON, an attorney from St. Louis, Missouri, accompanied by an associate, GLENNY BOLHM, appeared before the Board on August 7, 1947, as attorney for all subjects and "presented a logical and concise statement to the effect that BIOFF and BRONKE were the principal offenders in this case, that they were the original conspirators and that each of these principal defendants had been released from prison by an order of District Judge KNOX, of the Southern District of New York, after they had served approximately three years", that he had pointed out the splendid prison adjustments of the subjects, etc. Judge ROGERS furnished a copy of a memorandum dated September 18, 1947, which he had prepared for DANIEL LYONS, Chairman of the Board of Parole, in which he sets out his recollection of the appearance of DILLON before the Board. Judge ROGERS pointed out that the case of the subjects was "just another case" to him until the publicity attacking the paroles appeared in the Chicago Tribune. He stated he had carefully read newspapers from all over the country and had noted that the Tribune was the only one criticizing the paroles. He pointed out that JAMES DOHERTY, reporter for the Chicago Tribune, has told him the subjects were members of the CAPONE gang. ROGERS stated he sees nothing in their files to substantiate that they are members of the CAPONE gang and that it has been his experience that every time anybody from Chicago is arrested for a crime, he is characterized as being "a member of the CAPONE gang".

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He pointed out that after reading the articles in the Chicago Tribune, he had gained the inference that the Tribune was alleging a definite "fix" and that in his mind the inference was principally that someone in an official capacity had been paid something of value, and that on September 12, 1947, he prepared a memorandum to the Attorney General pointing out this fact and suggesting that an investigation be made. This memorandum was not forwarded to the Attorney General for the reason that an investigation was instituted prior to his sending it out. He stated he welcomed an investigation, that he felt positive there was no "fix" in connection with these paroles and re-emphasized that no one other than the records and the defendants and their attorney had made any effort to influence his decision in connection with these paroles and that to his knowledge, no money was paid to any official in connection therewith. He pointed out that any time a man gets into trouble, if he has any money, attorneys are always willing to represent him to try to get him out of trouble. He stated he was not gullible enough to think DILLON came to Washington to represent the defendants without remuneration and that certainly when he, himself, was practicing law, he would have expected remuneration for such services.

The Judge concluded by stating he is anxious to be of assistance in the investigation of this matter in any way possible and if it is desired that further questions be asked of him in the future that he will be available at any time.

Judge ROGERS, on September 22, 1947, called the writer and stated that he had recalled since he was interviewed, that an attorney, whose name he remembers as STERN of Fargo, North Dakota, had appeared in June, he believes in behalf of D'ANDREA and made the astonishing statement that Judge BRIGHT, who had presided at the trial in which the subjects were convicted and for which they were then serving sentences, had personally told STERN that the defendants should receive parole consideration because they were not the principal offenders. Judge ROGERS stated that this statement was made to Judge WILSON in his, ROGERS', presence.

The files of the Bureau of Prisons maintained as to the subjects, which files are used by both the Bureau of Prisons and the Board of Parole, were reviewed by the Bureau. Pertinent information contained in the files is set out below.

LOUIS CAMPAGNA

CAMPAGNA was sentenced to serve 10 years imprisonment and fined \$10,000 for conspiracy to interfere with trade and commerce by violence, threats and coercion. He began his sentence on March 8, 1944, and was eligible for parole on July 7, 1947. His conditional release date was November 23, 1950, and the full prison term expires on March 7, 1954. At the time he was admitted to prison

CAMPAGNA admitted a previous criminal record reflecting a conviction in 1919 for bank robbery, for which he was sentenced 1 to 14 years, and a General Principles arrest by the Chicago Police Department on December 19, 1932, which was dismissed. According to the prison records his adjustment when first being confined to prison was unsatisfactory, and it was indicated that because of the vicious nature of the offense for which he was convicted and his gangland connections, he should be carefully supervised. The Board of Parole file indicates his prison record is otherwise clear.

CAMPAGNA was paroled on August 13, 1947, and according to his parole plan, was to reside with his family at 2927 South Maple Avenue, Berwyn, Illinois. He was to be self-employed, operating two farms owned by him, one at Fowler, Indiana, and the other at Berrien Springs, Michigan. His parole advisor is Dr. WALTER LAWRENCE, a physician and surgeon, 743 Thatcher Avenue, River Forest, Illinois. CAMPAGNA'S transportation from the Leavenworth Prison to Chicago, Illinois, was to be arranged by EUGENE BERNSTEIN, an attorney. The Board of Parole file contains a letter addressed to the President of the United States by CHARLES GREEN, 6813 Clyde Avenue, Chicago, Illinois, enclosing a newspaper clipping about subject's parole and protesting what the correspondent calls "this miscarriage of justice".

The file also contains a letter to the Bureau of Prisons from Warden JOSEPH W. SANFORD of Atlanta Prison dated July 3, 1944, enclosing an article taken from Harpers Magazine, relating to subjects. In a letter from Assistant Director LOVELAND to Warden SANFORD dated May 1, 1945, the following is noted: "At this time NICK CIRCELLA, Registration #60609-L, is confined in Leavenworth. This inmate was a member of the same 'gang' as the above-named inmates as will be reflected by the magazine story 'Who Killed ESTELLE CAYEY', which I believe you have." The letter continues by indicating that a transfer of CAMPAGNA and others to Leavenworth would be undesirable at that time because of CIRCELLA'S presence there.

A memorandum for the file prepared by Assistant Director LOVELAND of the Bureau of Prisons dated May 19, 1944, records a visit that day by PAUL DILLON, an attorney from St. Louis. DILLON stated he had been requested by an official of the Continental Bank of Chicago to see what he could do to have CAMPAGNA and PAUL DE LUCIA transferred from Atlanta to Leavenworth, DILLON stating he had no personal interest in the matter. Mr. LOVELAND'S memorandum indicated that DILLON was advised that while such a transfer could be given consideration under ordinary circumstances, there are inmates at Leavenworth who are unfriendly with CAMPAGNA and DE LUCIA and that there might be serious trouble if these two were placed in Leavenworth. The memorandum indicates further that Mr. DILLON was aware that a similar request had formerly been made to Mr. McGRANERY and that no action had been taken.

A letter from Warden SANFORD at Atlanta to Mr. LOVELAND dated July 21, 1945 concerning a transfer of CAIPAGNA and others to Leavenworth contains the following: "From information received, it is quite evident that money is being paid to obtain the transfer of these men to Leavenworth, and I do not believe they should be transferred at this time for this reason. I, of course, would have no objections but there will be problems at Leavenworth in respect to the above the same as here." This letter contains a pencilled notation apparently prepared by Assistant Director LOVELAND dated July 22 or 27, the writing being indistinct, indicating "Talked to Warden SANFORD - has no indications that money has been paid - just said that two attorneys had been very active in their cases, a WILLIAM SCOTT STEWART and ABE BEADLEY (?)..."

In response to a teletype from the Bureau of Prisons to the Warden at Leavenworth Penitentiary, the Warden replied on July 17 that he had talked with NICK CIRCELLA who stated there was no ill feeling between him and LOUIS CAMPAGNA or PAUL DE LUCIA.

A memorandum prepared in the office of the Director of the Bureau of Prisons recorded a telephone call on December 5, 1945, from a Mr. EDWARDS of the National Democratic Committee regarding a request for Mr. WILLIAM YANOW to visit CAIPAGNA. He was asked to have Mr. YANOW write and explain his relationship with CAIPAGNA and the reason for his visit. A pencilled notation reflected that on January 9, 1946, a Congressman ROONEY called to get permission for someone to visit this inmate. The pencilled notation indicates that Mr. BENMLTT asked him to have the person write telling his relationship with CAIPAGNA and the reason for the visit.

The file further contains a special progress report from the U. S. Penitentiary at Atlanta dated April 26, 1945, reading as follows: "He is a member of a gang of labor racketeers with connections in the underworld in Chicago and New York. There are several members of this gang, co-defendants, presently in this institution. The settled activities of this group have been causing considerable trouble here and it is felt most advisable to separate him from his co-defendants. He is geographically located for transfer to Leavenworth and to keep him and his co-defendants together in this institution longer will create a serious hazard of discipline and custody."

The Board of Parole file contains a report prepared by the Warden of the State Reformatory at Pontiac, Illinois with reference to the prison sentence there of CAIPAGNA for his bank robbery conviction in 1919. This report indicates that CAIPAGNA pleaded guilty to holding up the Argo Bank at the point of a gun getting \$22,103 in cash and \$80,000 in bonds. While at the State Penitentiary CAIPAGNA had eight violations of institutional rules, disorderly conduct and

unauthorized articles. In connection with his application for parole filed by CAMPAGNA with the U. S. Board of Parole dated March 12, 1947, letters were received from the following individuals urging that parole be granted:

Reverend H. A. CANNING  
Pastor, St. Ferdinand's Rectory  
3116 North Marmora Avenue  
Chicago, Illinois

GUY F. HEIM  
Berrien Springs, Michigan

MICHAEL J. ROMANO  
Morand Brothers Beverage Company  
818 South May Street  
Chicago, Illinois

JOHN SVITAK  
2931 Maple Avenue  
Berwyn, Illinois

S. NANINI  
Rock Road Construction Company  
5915 North Rogers Avenue  
Chicago, Illinois

MARTIN HANS  
Burton Auto Springs Corporation  
2433-41 West 48th Street  
Chicago, Illinois

L. E. LUCAS  
The Journal-Era  
Berrien Springs, Michigan

WALTER LAWRENCE, M.D.  
6400 West Cermak Road  
Berwyn, Illinois

DOMENICK J. SIBILANO  
Sibilano Furniture Company  
5541-43 West Belmont Avenue  
Chicago, Illinois

CHARLES GIOE

GIOE was convicted in the U. S. District Court for the Southern District of New York on December 31, 1941, for conspiracy to interfere with trade and commerce by violence, threats and coercion. He was sentenced to serve ten years imprisonment. He was originally committed to the U. S. Penitentiary at Atlanta, Georgia, on April 4, 1944. He was eligible for parole on July 7, 1947. The maximum expiration of his sentence was March 7, 1954, with the minimum expiration ending November 23, 1950. He was released on parole on August 13, 1947. He was transferred from the U. S. Penitentiary at Atlanta to Leavenworth on August 8, 1945. He maintained a clear conduct record while in prison. In accordance with a parole plan for this individual, he was to reside with his family at the Seneca Hotel, 200 East Chestnut Street, Chicago, Illinois. He is to be employed by Mr. F. L. HANN, part owner of the Consolidated Hire and Associated Companies, 1635 South Clinton Street, Chicago, Illinois, as a salesman. His original parole advisor was Mr. HARRY A. ASH, Superintendent of the Division of Crime Prevention of the State of Illinois.

A notation in the Parole Board file indicates that because of unfavorable publicity in the Chicago newspapers, ASH asked that his name be withdrawn as parole advisor for GIOE. GIOE then suggested that LOUIS J. PELTON be named parole advisor and this was approved. This notation was apparently prepared by JOSEPH G. COLOSINO, U. S. Probation Officer.

In connection with GIOE'S application for parole, it is noted that the Special Assistant to the Attorney General, BORIS KOSTELANETZ, who originally prosecuted GIOE for the crime now involved in his parole, answered no comment relative to the parole of GIOE. U.S. District Judge BRIGHT, who sentenced GIOE to prison, wrote to Mr. KOSTELANETZ on June 15, 1944, advising that he opposed a parole for GIOE and his co-defendants. The Judge indicated that the activities of this subject and others not only were directed against the motion picture industry, but also against the various unions and union members, as well as others. Judge BRIGHT added: "I know of no better way to suppress these kinds of activities than severe punishment."

The Board of Parole file reflects that Colonel HARRY COOPER, 1757 N Street, N. W., Washington, D. C., contacted Director JAMES V. BENNETT of the Bureau of Prisons requesting permission for a friend of his, Mr. JOHN ROGERS of New York, to visit GIOE at Leavenworth. GIOE advised the Warden at Leavenworth that he would be very glad to see Mr. ROGERS.

In connection with the application for parole filed by GIOE with the U.S. Board of Parole dated May 1, 1947, letters were received from the following individuals urging that parole be granted him.

DAVID FISOCK  
100 West Monroe Street  
Chicago, Illinois

ALBERT V. TURNER  
Turner Brothers Clothing Company  
Roosevelt Road and Halstead Street  
Chicago, Illinois

P. L. JANN  
Consolidated Fire and Associated  
Companies  
1635 South Clinton Street  
Chicago, Illinois

HARRY A. ASH  
Attorney-at-law  
222 East Chestnut Street  
Chicago, Illinois

LLOYD J. BUTLER  
Diamond Broker  
133 North Clark Street  
Chicago, Illinois

Some question was present as to whether or not Mr. HARRY A. ASH could be accepted as a parole advisor for subject because of the fact that he is an attorney. The Parole Board file contains a letter from Mr. E. L. YEAGLEY, Supervisor of Classification and Parole, directed to Mr. WALTER K. URBACH, Parole Executive, dated June 2, 1947, in which advice is requested as to whether the Parole Board would be willing to make an exception and to allow ASH to be a parole advisor. This letter contains a handwritten notation dated June 9, 1947, which reads as follows: "Mr. URBACH - case is bad one - racketeering - personally I would prefer some one other than an attorney whose father-in-law was mixed up in politics in Chicago and this attorney was his secretary. I think we might get another P.A. - what do you think?" The signature after this notation is illegible. The letter further contains a penciled notation signed W.K.U. dated June 30, 1947, reading: "Have this come back after Board hearing for reply."

GIOE was granted a hearing before Judge T. WEBBEN WILSON, Chairman of the U. S. Board of Parole at Leavenworth on July 29, 1947. Judge WILSON indicated

that SIOE made a good impression on him and incorporated the comments of the sentencing judge in the minutes of the hearing. Judge WILSON further noted that "The District Attorney has no comment to make in reference to parole but he does rate this man as an habitual criminal. I cannot understand that rating because he was never convicted for any offense before and he certainly makes a very good impression upon the Board."

PHILIP LOUIS D'ANDREA

He was arrested on March 26, 1943, at Chicago, Illinois and sentenced on December 31, 1943, to ten years imprisonment and \$10,000 fine for conspiracy to interfere with trade and commerce by coercion, threats and violence. He was committed to Atlanta Penitentiary on April 4, 1944, and transferred to Leavenworth Penitentiary on August 8, 1945. It was recommended by authorities at Leavenworth Penitentiary on December 24, 1946, that D'ANDREA be transferred to the Medical Center for Federal Prisoners at Springfield, Missouri. It was the opinion of the Medical Officer that he has a "mild chronic hypertrophic arthritis in addition to the anginal syndrome". He was transferred to the Medical Center on January 13, 1947. According to the file, D'ANDREA was eligible for parole on July 7, 1947. He would be eligible for conditional release on November 23, 1950, and his full term would expire March 7, 1954. According to a report dated July, 1947 at the Medical Center for Federal Prisoners, D'ANDREA had one disciplinary report of a minor nature for which he received a reprimand and was warned. He had some milk and sugar in his locker which was considered contraband. While at Atlanta Penitentiary he was reported for "conniving" and twice for refusing to obey orders. At Leavenworth there was one minor report for which he was reprimanded.

It is noted from the parole file that the Federal Judge in whose court D'ANDREA was convicted and the Special Assistant to the Attorney General who tried the case opposed his parole. In addition, Federal Judge JOHN BRIGHT, the Trial Judge, on June 5, 1945, wrote a lengthy letter to Mr. WALTER K. ULRICH, Parole Executive, United States Parole Board, Washington, D. C., in response to a letter from Mr. ULRICH, in which Judge BRIGHT indicated he had received a number of applications on behalf of D'ANDREA for commutation or modification of sentence and he has consistently refused to do anything about it. The names of the individuals making applications on D'ANDREA'S behalf were not disclosed. Judge BRIGHT stated in his letter that he believed the conviction was founded upon the evidence and that D'ANDREA was the beneficiary of the conspiracy even though not a participant in the extortion. He stated it was difficult for him to make any recommendation (concerning the parole).

The parole plan as approved provides that D'ANDREA will be employed by JAMES N. FERRARO as a vegetable inspector with Krispy Klean Vegetable Company,

139 South Water Street, Chicago, Illinois, at a salary of \$300 to \$350 a month. His parole advisor is JOHN TIBERI, 1035½ South Bell Avenue, Chicago, Illinois, who is President of the Allied Construction and Supply Company, Inc., 3727 South Maplewood Avenue, Chicago, Illinois. He indicated he planned to reside at 511 Beckwith Street, Crete, Illinois.

In connection with D'ANDREA'S application for parole, the file reflects that numerous letters were received from the following individuals urging that parole be granted:

JOHN R. ROBINSON, Public Relations and Organization Consultant, 228 North LaSalle Street, Chicago, Illinois. This individual has written numerous letters to the Parole Board on behalf of D'ANDREA. According to the file he is a public relations and organization consultant in Chicago and did a reorganization job for D'ANDREA prior to his incarceration when the latter was running an Italian-American newspaper in Chicago. The file indicates that in addition to numerous letters written by him he has visited D'ANDREA while he was incarcerated.

SANTO GAROFOLA, Secretary-Treasurer, The Garofola Company (Groceries, Wines and Liquors), 103-105 South Water Market, Chicago, Illinois.

S. M. WHOMAN, Lincolnshire Estates, 7205 Exchange Avenue, Chicago, Illinois.

JAMES H. HEGERTY, Mack International Motor Truck Corporation, 33rd Street and Wentworth Avenue, Chicago, Illinois.

F. E. SVOBODA, District Sales Manager, International Harvester Company, 2919 Southwestern Avenue, Chicago, Illinois.

Msgr. MICHAEL H. ABRAHAM, Catholic Bishop, Sacred Heart Church, Michigan City, Indiana.

CHARLES S. BAER, M.D., 11 East 34th Street, Steger, Illinois.

The parole file reflects that Mr. ERINUEL M. STEIN, Pioneer Life Building, Fargo, North Dakota, communicated with the Parole Board and visited D'ANDREA as his attorney. The file further reflects that SAMUEL H. SHAFIRO also contacted the Board of Parole as attorney for D'ANDREA.

PAUL DE LUCIA

PAUL DE LUCIA was sentenced on December 31, 1945, to 10 years imprisonment and fined \$10,000 for conspiracy to interfere with trade and commerce by coercion, threats and violence in the U. S. District Court for the Southern District of New York. He entered an appeal on December 31, 1943. He elected to enter upon service of his sentence on March 8, 1944. He was eligible for parole on July 7, 1947, and would have been eligible for conditional release on November 23, 1950. DE LUCIA was transferred from the U. S. Penitentiary, at Atlanta, to the Penitentiary at Leavenworth on August 8, 1945. He was released on parole August 13, 1947. With one exception, DE LUCIA'S prison record was clear. His work adjustment was considered average by prison officials.

In connection with DE LUCIA'S parole, his parole plan as approved by CHARLES W. FISHLER, Chief U. S. Probation Officer for the Northern District of Illinois, provides for subject's residence with his family at 812 North Lathrop Avenue, River Forest, Illinois. DE LUCIA'S employment consists of the operation of an 1100 acre farm at Big Grove, Illinois, which is owned by him. His parole advisor is the Reverend C. MARZANO, Assistant Provincial Director of the Viatorian Fathers, 6219 Sheridan Road, Chicago, Illinois.

In connection with subject's application for parole, which is undated, it is noted that letters were received by the Board of Parole from the following individuals urging that the parole be granted:

F. J. CURRY  
516 Western Avenue  
Joliet, Illinois

Reverend C. MARZANO  
6219 Sheridan Road  
Chicago, Illinois

CURTIS N. VILLA  
Post Office Box 108  
Sarasota, Florida

JAMES LUPORI  
Bell Oil Company  
5915 Rogers Avenue  
Chicago, Illinois

MORRIS W. LEV, M.D.  
104 South Michigan Avenue  
Chicago, Illinois

TIMOTHY DINLEN  
5419 Van Buren Street  
Chicago, Illinois

The following individuals either represented subject as an attorney, visited him in prison, or otherwise acted in his behalf.

PAUL DILLON, attorney from St. Louis, Missouri, contacted an official of the Bureau of Prisons on May 19, 1945, stating that he had been requested by an official of the Continental Bank of Chicago to see what he could do to have DE LUCIA and a co-defendant, LOUIS CAMPAGNA, transferred from the Federal Penitentiary at Atlanta to the Penitentiary at Leavenworth.

In connection with the transfer of this subject from Atlanta to Leavenworth, it is noted that the Board of Parole file contains a letter from the Warden of the Penitentiary at Atlanta to the Bureau of Prisons dated July 21, 1945. The letter reads as follows: "From information received, it is quite evident that money is being paid to obtain the transfer of these men to Leavenworth, and I do not believe they should be transferred at this time for this reason." The letter contains a handwritten note apparently prepared by Mr. LOVELAND of the Bureau of Prisons to the effect that he "talked to Warden SANFORD - has no indications that money has been paid - just said that two attorneys had been very active in their cases - W.L. SCOTT STEWART and ABE BRADLEY...".

With further reference to the transfer of DE LUCIA to Leavenworth, the Board of Parole file contains a copy of a letter dated May 1, 1945, from Assistant Director LOVELAND of the Bureau of Prisons to Warden SANFORD at Atlanta. This letter indicates that a NICK CIRCELLA, who is confined at Leavenworth, was a member of the same "gang" as DE LUCIA and LOUIS CAMPAGNA as reflected in a magazine article entitled "Who Killed Estelle Carey?". The letter continues that CIRCELLA was convicted in 1942 and it appears that his activities after conviction were such as to make his incarceration in the same institution with DE LUCIA and CAMPAGNA or their co-defendants very undesirable. It is noted that CIRCELLA was subsequently personally contacted by prison officials at Leavenworth, at which time he stated there was no ill feeling between him and either CAMPAGNA or DE LUCIA.

The Board of Parole file contains a letter from the Federal Bureau of Investigation dated August 4, 1947, indicating that information had been received from a confidential source that MURRAY HUMPHRIES, a Chicago racketeer, had on

sever~~al~~ occasions visited DE LUCIA. Because of his criminal record, HUMPHRIES used the name of a Chicago attorney, JOSEPH BULGER, when calling on DE LUCIA. This information was furnished to the Warden at Leavenworth by the Bureau of Prisons and he in turn advised that the records of the prison there revealed that JOSEPH BULGER had visited DE LUCIA in company with his contract attorney, EUGENE BERNSTEIN of Chicago, on several occasions.

JOHN ROSELLI

ROSELLI was arrested on March 19, 1943, and sentenced on December 31, 1943, to ten years imprisonment and \$10,000 fine for conspiracy to interfere with trade and commerce by coercion, threats and violence. He was committed to Atlanta Penitentiary, April 4, 1944, and was transferred to the U. S. Penitentiary, Terre Haute, Indiana, on October 2, 1946, and became eligible for parole on July 7, 1947. He would have become eligible for conditional release on November 23, 1950, and his full term would expire March 7, 1954. According to the Parole Board file, he has maintained a clear conduct record while incarcerated.

It is noted that the Federal Judge, in whose court ROSELLI was convicted, and the Special Assistant to the Attorney General, who tried the case, have both opposed ROSELLI'S parole.

The parole plan as approved provided that he was to be employed by Mr. BRYAN FOY, Vice President in Charge of Production, Eagle Lion Films, 7324 Santa Monica Boulevard, Los Angeles, California. His position was indicated as assistant purchasing agent at a salary of \$65.00 a week. His parole advisor was originally scheduled to be Dr. JAMES STEINBERG, 500½ South Brendo Street, Los Angeles, California. However, STEINBERG was not approved as advisor and in his place Father JOSEPH THOMPSON, a Catholic priest, 218 East 12th Street, Los Angeles, California, was designated. ROSELLI indicated he planned to live in a bachelor apartment in Los Angeles which was to be rented for him by his friend, Mr. I. A. RUMAN, 215 West 5th Street, Los Angeles, California.

The following individuals either represented subject as attorney, visited him in prison, or otherwise acted on his behalf. On July 14, 1947, an attorney, first name unknown, FEINBERG, 401 Main Street, Camden, New Jersey, telephoned the U. S. Parole Board requesting an interview with ROSELLI and he was advised that ROSELLI had been transferred to the U. S. Penitentiary, Terre Haute, Indiana.

On April 24, 1947, JACK KLARNS, Chicago Coliseum, 15th and Wabash Avenue, Chicago, Illinois, addressed a letter to Congressman THOMAS J. O'BRIEN requesting that he arrange for a visit for KLARNS with ROSELLI. He indicated that he would like to take along with him Colonel CHARLES BARRON. This letter was referred to the

Bo[redacted] of Parole by Congressman O'BRIEN by letter dated April 28, 1947. The file does not reflect whether or not KEARNS and BARRON visited ROSELLI.

By memorandum dated April 13, 1946, the Director, Bureau of Prisons, advised the Warden at Atlanta Penitentiary that JOSEPH F. BOLGER, one of the attorneys representing ROSELLI and co-defendants, was going to Atlanta and desired an interview with ROSELLI on May 18 or May 19, 1946. It was indicated that Mr. BOLGER had urged the Director, Bureau of Prisons, that ROSELLI be transferred to Leavenworth. The request for transfer to Leavenworth was denied because there were other co-defendants at Leavenworth.

[redacted] in the Office of Mr. VINCENT QUINN, Criminal Division, Department of Justice made the Departmental file on the subjects available for review. Subsequently [redacted] obtained a file from the office of Mr. DOUGLAS W. McGREGOR, the Assistant to the Attorney General. There is contained in the file the following information which bears upon the paroles of the subjects in connection with the entering of the nolle prosequi as to a mail fraud indictment which was acting as a detainer, the removal of which made the subjects eligible for subsequent parole. There is also contained in the file information indicating the identities of persons interested in the further prosecution of the subjects which may be of assistance in this investigation.

By letter dated November 1, 1941, to the Attorney General from J. L. TUPY, former Chief Investigator of the SABATH Committee investigating real estate bondholders reorganizations and security defaults, advised he had noted a story in the newspapers dated October 31, 1941, in connection with the BROWNE-BIOFF trial that SCHENCK had bought \$200,000.00 worth of Twentieth Century-Fox stock for MURRAY GARSSON and would eventually have to convert it into cash for GARSSON.

This letter was for the purpose of calling the Attorney General's attention to imputed dishonesty to GARSSON and has no immediate bearing on this investigation except for the fact that MURRAY GARSSON'S name is listed in this letter in connection with the BROWNE-BIOFF trial.

J. ALBERT WOLL, United States Attorney, Northern District of Illinois, by letter dated March 23, 1943, wrote a four page letter to the Attorney General attempting to obtain permission to conduct an active investigation in the vicinity of Chicago of subject's anti-racketeering activities. This letter goes into detail in attempting to have the Department have subjects tried at Chicago instead of New York City.

By letter dated December 24, 1943, BORIS KOSTELANETZ, Special Assistant to the Attorney General, advised the Attorney General that on December 22, 1943, a

verdict of guilty was found against all defendants on trial and named the defendant as LOUIS COMPAGNA, PAUL DE LUCIA, PHIL D'ANDREA, FRANCIS MARITOTE, CHARLES GIOE, JOHN ROSELLI and LOUIS KAUFMAN. In this letter, it is reported December 30, 1943 was set as the date of sentence.

[REDACTED] BORIS KOSTELANETZ, by letter dated December 31, 1943, advised the Attorney General the above-named subjects had been sentenced ten years and \$10,000 fine each, with the exception of LOUIS KAUFMAN, who had received seven years and \$10,000 fine.

In this letter it is stated Judge BRIGHT granted bail pending appeal only as to KAUFMAN and denied bail as to the other defendants.

A letter dated February 17, 1945, addressed to Honorable CHARLES FAHY, Solicitor General of the United States and signed by BENJAMIN D. STEIN on the stationery of Pinto and Marcantonio, 11 Park Place, New York City, advised notice of the filing of a petition for a writ of certiorari for FRANCIS MARITOTE had been filed in the Supreme Court of the United States on February 12, 1945.

The following letter dated May 11, 1945, addressed to the Honorable TOM C. CLARK, at that time Assistant Attorney General, was written by BORIS KOSTELANETZ, Special Assistant to the Attorney General:

"Re: United States v. COMPAGNA, et al  
(Your reference: TCC:MAP:MN)

"I wish to acknowledge the receipt of your letter dated May 5, 1945, enclosing communications from one HAROLD V. SMITH, business representative, International Sound Technicians, to Senators JAMES E. MURRAY, RICHARD B. RUSSELL, and BRIEN McMAHON, together with notations from the respective Senators. Your letter of May 5 errs in referring to mail fraud indictments against GEORGE BROWN and WILLIAM BIOFF. The facts are briefly as follows:

"On March 18, 1943, the United States Grand Jury for the Southern District of New York filed two indictments charging violations of the Anti-Racketeering Act and of the Mail Fraud Statute. The first indictment named nine defendants: FRANK MITTO, LOUIS COMPAGNA, PAUL DE LUCIA, PHIL D'ANDREA, FRANCIS MARITOTE, CHARLES GIOE, RALPH PIERCE, JOHN ROSELLI and LOUIS KAUFMAN. The second indictment, charging mail fraud and relating to a union 2% Assessment Fund, named all the foregoing individuals as defendants except KAUFMAN.

"Since the indictments could not be tried together, the Government elected to try the anti-racketeering indictment first. This case was successfully prosecuted and a conviction was obtained on December 21, 1943. Each of the named defendants except KAUFMAN, NITTO and PIERCE received the maximum punishment which could be imposed under the statute; namely, imprisonment for a period of ten years and a fine of \$10,000. KAUFMAN was sentenced to serve seven years in prison and was fined \$10,000. NITTO committed suicide on the day that the indictments were returned, and the indictment against PIERCE was dismissed by the Court at the end of the Government's case. Thereafter, a writ of habeas corpus ad prosequendum was issued for the convicted racketeers and on March 8, 1944, pursuant to that writ they were brought to court to fix a date for the trial of the 2% Assessment case. Defense counsel then requested that the trial of the 2% Assessment case be adjourned until a final disposition, involving the completion of appellate steps, had been made in the anti-racketeering case. The Court granted this request and accordingly, the case was marked off the calendar.

"The conviction of COMPAGNA, et al was affirmed as to all the appellants in a decision of the Circuit Court of Appeals on December 20, 1944, and certiorari in the Supreme Court was denied on April 2, 1945, rehearing of the denial of said petition for certiorari being denied on April 30, 1945.

"Consideration is now being given in the Department to a proper disposition of the mail fraud case.

"For your information, I respectfully refer to my letter to the Attorney General, dated February 5, 1945, wherein I discuss the peculiar interests of H.ROLD V. SMITH in apparently attempting to use the Department of Justice as a springboard to advance his personal ambitions within the labor union of which he is a member.

"Since writing my letter of February 5, 1945, a memorandum, dated April 26, 1945, from the Special Agent in Charge of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, in Los Angeles to the Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, has been brought to my attention which further tends to corroborate the character of Mr. SMITH'S assertions. An extract from this memorandum reads as follows:

"SMITH (H.ROLD V. SMITH) and ALLER further stated that there is a case still pending in New York City in which a two per cent assessment deal was involved. They expressed the belief that this case would never be brought to trial for the reason that if brought to trial, WALSH and the other heads of the International would be in the same predicament as BROWN and BIOFF and their confederates are in at the present time, in

[REDACTED] the pending case. SMITH and ALLEN were requested to produce any and all proof of their charges or suspicions. They at first stated that they were afraid to do so, and later admitted that they had no proof.'

"I am returning the papers enclosed with your letter dated May 5, 1945.

"The delay in my reply to your letter has been caused by my absence from the city. If there is any further information which I may give you, please communicate with me."

The United States Attorney, JOHN F. X. McGHEEY, in a letter dated May 9, 1947, to DOUGLAS W. McGREGOR, the Assistant to the Attorney General, wrote as follows:

"This is to advise you that, responsive to the authorization and direction contained in your letter of April 9, 1947, the following action has been taken with respect to each of the cases there listed:

"United States v. LOUIS COMPAGNA, et al  
Mail Fraud - Indictment No. Cl14-102  
A nolle prosequi was entered May 6, 1947.

"United States v. HARRY HOCHSTEIN  
Perjury - Indictment No. 115-271  
A nolle prosequi was entered May 6, 1947.

"United States v. ISADORE ZEVIN ✓  
Perjury - Indictment No. 113-162  
On this date, May 9, 1947, upon the Government's recommendation, District Judge JOHN BRICKET suspended the imposition of sentence and placed the defendant upon probation for one day.

"United States v. ISADORE ZEVIN  
Perjury - Indictment No. 113-160  
On this date, May 9, 1947, the indictment which previously had been sealed, was ordered open and thereupon a nolle prosequi thereon was entered.

The preparation and entry of these nolle prosequis were handled by Mr. WHEARTY, to whom the cases were assigned as recommended by Mr. KOSTELANETZ,

and [redacted] also appeared for the Government upon the sentencing of the defendant, ISADORE ZEVIN.

"For departmental purposes, I enclose two copies of each of the nolle prosequi entered."

A copy of the nolle prosequi dated May 6, 1947, is being quoted verbatim as follows:

"UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT,

SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

-v-

FRANK NITTO, alias FRANK NITTI,	:
LOUIS COMPAGNA, alias LOUIS COOK,	:
alias LEFTY LOUIE, alias LITTLE NEW	:
YORK, PAUL DE LUCA, alias PAUL RICCA,	:
PHIL D'ANDREA.	NOLLE PROSEQUI
FRANCIS MARITOTE, alias FRANK DIAMOND,	:
CHARLES GIOE, alias CHARLIE JOY	C 114-102
RALPH PIERCE, and JOHN ROSSELLI,	:

Defendants.

"The instant indictment, filed March 18, 1943, contains three substantive counts charging violations of the mail fraud statute (18 U.S.C. 338) and a conspiracy count (18 U.S.C. 88) predicated upon the underlying illegal agreement to commit the completed offenses. In substance, it is alleged that the defendants, together with GEORGE E. BROWNE, WILLIAM BIOFF, NICK CIRCELLA, ISADORE ZEVIN and other unidentified confederates, conspired to defraud the members of the International Alliance of Theatrical Stage Employees and Moving Picture Machine Operators of the United States (IATSE), a labor union with which only BROWNE, BIOFF, CIRCELLA and ZEVIN were officially connected, by levying a two per cent (2%)

assessent against their weekly wages for purposes represented to be bona fide union activities, whereas it was the plan and intention of the defendants and confederates throughout to appropriate the funds so assessed to their own use and benefit. In carrying the scheme into effect, the indictment charges, various uses of the mails were made.

"At the time the instant indictment was returned the Grand Jury for this Southern District of New York also returned a companion indictment of one count charging violation of the Anti-Racketeering Act (18 U.S.C. 420A (a)(b)(d)) on the part of all of the same defendants and, in addition, one LOUIS KAUFMAN. The combined indictments concerned a course of conduct by which the defendants and their agents extorted over \$1,000,000 from producers and exhibitors engaged in the motion picture business and looted the union in that industry of its funds.

"Since the indictments could not be tried together, the Government elected to try the anti-racketeering indictment first. That case was successfully prosecuted and a conviction obtained. On December 31, 1943, each of the defendants except KAUFMAN, NITTO and PIERCE, received the maximum punishment which could be imposed under the statute; namely, imprisonment for a period of ten years and a fine of \$10,000. KAUFMAN was sentenced to serve seven years in prison and was fined \$10,000. NITTO committed suicide on the day the indictments were returned, and the indictment against PIERCE was dismissed by the Court at the end of the Government's case.

"Thereafter, a writ of habeas corpus ad prosequendum was issued for the convicted racketeers and on March 3, 1944, pursuant to that writ, they were brought into Court to fix a date for the trial of the instant '2% assessment' indictment. Defense counsel then requested that the trial of this mail fraud case be adjourned until a final disposition, involving the completion of appellate steps, had been made in the anti-racketeering case. The Court granted the request, and, accordingly, the instant indictment was marked off the calendar.

"The conviction in the anti-racketeering case was affirmed as to all the appellants in a decision of the Circuit Court of Appeals on December 20, 1944, and a petition for certiorari in the Supreme Court was denied on April 2, 1945. Rehearing of the denial of certiorari was denied on April 30, 1945.

"In view of the foregoing, in my opinion, no useful purpose will be served by further prosecution of the defendants under the instant indictment. The prison sentences imposed are currently being served and the fine, other than KAUFMAN'S, have been paid and the Government would not be warranted in spending the large sums of money required to bring the case to trial, particularly where such action may be coupled with a possibility that, upon conviction, concurrent jail

sentences may be imposed by a Court which may regard the activities covered by the two indictments as essentially one course of conduct. As to PIERCE, it is doubtful, in view of the dismissal as against him in the anti-racketeering case, that a conviction could be obtained under the instant indictment. Accordingly, I recommend that a nolle prosequi be entered herein.

"BORIS KOSTELANETZ, Esq., former Special Assistant to the Attorney General, who was in charge of the investigation and prosecution of all of the associates cases arising out of the motion picture industry extcritions and allied activities of the group herein indicted, has indicated that he concurs in this recommendation.

"In a communication dated April 9, 1947, over the signature of The Assistant to the Attorney General, the Department has authorized and directed the disposition herein recommended.

"Dated: New York, N.Y., May 6, 1947.

\_\_\_\_\_  
Special Assistant to the United States  
Attorney.

"In view of the foregoing recommendations, I hereby direct that a nolle prosequi be entered herein.

"Dated: New York, N.Y., May 6, 1947.

\_\_\_\_\_  
United States Attorney

In a report of Special Agent [REDACTED] dated May 22, 1947, at b7c  
New York City, an examination of the Criminal Docket of the United States District Court of the Southern District of New York, had disclosed the cases against subject for using the mails in furtherance of a scheme to defraud and conspiracy had been nolle prosequi. In this same report, Special Assistant to the Attorney General RAYMOND P. WHEARTY advised no further action was anticipated.

The file maintained in the office of Mr. McGREGOR entitled "Motion Picture Industry U.S. vs. LOUIS COMPAGNA", contains a memorandum dated June 9, 1946, addressed to the Attorney General by Mr. BORIS KOSTELANETZ, Special Assistant to the Attorney General, submitted "in view of my imminent departure from the employ of the Department of Justice...." This memorandum reviews a history of

the cases against the subjects and others who were originally indicted with them, including one HARRY HOCHSTEIN and one ISADORE ZLVIN. Among other recommendations, KOSTELANETZ recommends "that the mail fraud indictment be kept open until April 30, 1947, which date marks the passage of two years from the date of the final judgment which is referred to in Rule 33 of the New Rules of Federal Criminal Procedure as being the maximum period within which a motion for a new trial on the ground of newly discovered evidence may be made." The memorandum then sets forth legal reasoning regarding the effect of the new rules of crime procedure and continues, "that no useful purpose would be served in keeping the mail fraud case alive on or after April 30, 1947, and further, the Government would not be warranted in spending large sums of money to prosecute that case, particularly where such action may be coupled with a possibility that the defendants received concurrent jail sentences from a court which may regard the activities in the two indictments as essentially one course of conduct. I, therefore, recommend that after April 30, 1947, a nolle prosequi be filed as to the mail fraud indictment."

This file also contains a letter from Mr. DOUGLAS McGREGOR to Mr. JOHN F. McGOHEY, U. S. Attorney, New York, dated April 9, 1947, directing action concerning cases pending in the U. S. District Court for the Southern District of New York, immediately after April 30, 1947, including "U.S. v. LOUIS COMPAGNA, et al (Mail Fraud) file a nolle prosequi". The concluding paragraph of this letter reads "This letter is directed to you after conferences with and recommendations received from BORIS KOSTELANETZ, former Special Assistant to the Attorney General, who has been in charge of these cases. You, of course, may feel free to discuss these matters with Mr. KOSTELANETZ."

Mr. WALTER URICH, Parole Executive, U. S. Board of Parole, was interviewed on September 25, 1947. He stated that to his knowledge there was no irregularity on the part of anyone in connection with the parole of the subjects, and that to his knowledge no one attempted to influence anyone in the U. S. Board of Parole in connection with these paroles. He pointed out that, as parole executive, it is his responsibility to see to it that the desires and orders of the Parole Board are carried out. He stated that it is not his duty to approve parole advisors, and for that reason, when Mr. D. L. YEAGLEY of Leavenworth Penitentiary had written to him regarding Mr. HARRY ASH, he made a notation thereon, "Have this come back after Board hearing for reply", since he felt there was no need taking action on the matter pending the decision of the Board. He stated that he took no action regarding the approval of ASH since that is a matter which is the responsibility of the Probation Officer of the U. S. District Court who approves the parole plan, and that in this case it was the responsibility of Mr. FISHER, Probation Officer at Chicago. URICH stated that a letter was written to Judge BRIGHT concerning subject D'ANDREA in June, 1947, over his signature.

He said that this letter was prepared by Judge T. W. WILSON and it requested the comments of the Judge regarding the parole of D'ANDREA. URBACH pointed out that he has no authority to write such letters, and that while he personally feels that such letters should be written frequently in connection with parole matters, that that is a matter within the discretion of the members of the Parole Board. He stated that he did not know why Judge BRIGHT was not asked for his comments regarding the other subjects in this case, but that he, himself, had no knowledge that there were other subjects when the letter came to him for signature and he assumed that Judge WILSON had D'ANDREA only in mind since it is URBACH'S recollection that an attorney named STERN had been to see Judge WILSON immediately preceding the writing of this letter. Mr. URBACH stated that he feels the personnel of the Parole Board is very much overworked in handling the volume of work which they are doing, pointing out that it is necessary for the Board to handle between 9,000 and 10,000 parole considerations annually in addition to the many rehearings and parole violations and other matters which come up from time to time. He added that it is customary for the individual parole members to hold personal hearings in each case at the various penitentiaries throughout the United States, which entails considerable travel and consumes much time. There are only three members on the Board of Parole. He stated that he is familiar with the various allegations which have appeared in the Chicago Tribune newspaper regarding this case. He pointed out that he was for a number of years U. S. Probation Officer in the U. S. District Court at Chicago and that the Tribune has always had as a plank in their platform "abolish the parole business". He stated they have many times attacked the State Parole System in Illinois and that while this is the first time, to his knowledge the Federal Parole System has been attacked by them, he feels that the attack results from their platform as stated. He pointed out that Judge MANKIEWICZ is a Republican and for that reason he feels there would be nothing to be gained politically by attacking the action of the Board in this case.

Mr. FRANK LOVELAND, Assistant Director, Bureau of Prisons, was interviewed on September 24, 1947. He stated that to his knowledge no one had influenced the Bureau of Prisons or anyone in the Bureau of Prisons, nor had anyone attempted to influence anyone in the Bureau of Prisons in connection with the handling of the subjects of this case. He pointed out that the subjects were originally incarcerated in the Atlanta Penitentiary for the reason that one NICK CIRCELLA and others believed to be Chicago gangsters and enemies of the subjects were incarcerated in Leavenworth Penitentiary, which is the penitentiary in which the subjects would normally be incarcerated because of its geographic location. He said that to his recollection the first time that the consideration of a transfer of the subjects from Atlanta to Leavenworth was called to his attention, was when he received a call from Mr. McINERNEY of the Department, at

which time McINERNEY asked if the subjects, CAMPAGNA and DE LUCIA, could be transferred to Leavenworth. He stated that he advised McINERNEY of the incarceration of NICK CIRCELLA and others in Leavenworth and for that reason it was considered undesirable to transfer the subjects there. He said that the next occasion he recalls was when he was contacted by an attorney, PAUL DILLON from St. Louis, who was interested in the transfer of CAMPAGNA and DE LUCIA to Leavenworth, explaining that he was inquiring about the possibility of such a transfer at the request of an official of the Continental Bank of Chicago. LOVELAND stated that he explained to DILLON that NICK CIRCELLA and others were confined in Leavenworth and for that reason it was considered undesirable to effect a transfer. He stated that DILLON appeared not to recognize the name of CIRCELLA. LOVELAND stated that subsequently Warden HUNTER of Leavenworth had advised that CIRCELLA was not an enemy of the subjects and that there appeared to be no reason why the transfer should not be consummated, and that upon receiving advice from Atlanta that the Bureau of Prisons had a bus going to Leavenworth in which there was space, and at a time when there was no pressure and no efforts being made by anyone to effect a transfer, it had been decided to transfer the men to Leavenworth where they belonged under the normal procedure of assigning inmates to prisons nearest their homes. With reference to a notation in the files that Warden SANFORD had indicated there were rumors to the effect that \$10,000 was being paid to effect the transfer of the subjects, LOVELAND stated that he had talked with SANFORD regarding this and that SANFORD had said that he had no specific information other than inmate rumor, and that there were two attorneys interested in the subjects. LOVELAND referred to a communication from the FBI dated August 14 regarding an allegation that MURRAY HUMPHRIES had visited Leavenworth posing as an associate of attorney BERNSTEIN. He stated that he has instructed the Warden at Leavenworth to exhibit a photograph of HUMPHRIES, who was formerly a Leavenworth inmate, to the officer supervising visitors to determine if the allegation could be substantiated.

Mr. ALISON EDWARDS, formerly with the Democratic National Committee, was interviewed at his home, 1731 New Hampshire Avenue, N. W., on September 24, 1947, regarding one WILLIAM YAROW who, according to the files of the Bureau of Prisons, was desirous of visiting subject CAMPAGNA in the penitentiary. Mr. EDWARDS stated that he did not know YAROW and has no idea who YAROW may be. He states that he recalls that in the latter part of 1945 he was assisting Mr. GEORGE KILLION of the Democratic National Committee in raising funds, and that someone whose identity he does not recall but whom he believes to be an individual interested in politics in either Chicago or New York, came in the office of the Committee in

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the [redacted] flower Hotel in Washington, D. C., and asked how arrangements could be made for Mr. WILLIAM YARON to visit subject CAMPAGNA, that he, EDWARDS, called JAMES BENNETT, Director of the Bureau of Prisons, and was advised that YARON should write to the Bureau explaining his reason for wanting to visit CAMPAGNA. He stated that BENNETT also explained that CAMPAGNA was a racketeer and that when he told KILLION about this KILLION instructed that no further action be taken in the matter and instructed that the memorandum which had been prepared be destroyed.

Following the interview with EDWARDS he again called the Washington Field Office on September 25th and advised that he had talked with employees at the Democratic Committee Headquarters and also with Mr. KILLION, who happened to be in Washington, and that none of these persons were able to remember the identity of the person who made inquiry in this matter

Copies of this report are being furnished to the offices which have been requested to conduct investigation in this matter for their assistance in handling the leads. All leads are being set out by teletype by the office of origin and for that reason are not being restated in this report.

- P E N D I N G -

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MATTERS.

SPECIAL AGENT: ASAC. CARL E. HENNICH

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# FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1  
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT WASHINGTON FIELD

FILE NO. 58-125

REPORT MADE AT LOS ANGELES	DATE WHEN MADE 9/29/47	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 9/27, 29/47	REPORT MADE BY ██████████ b7c ALK
TITLE LOUIS CAMPAGNA, was, ET AL		CHARACTER OF CASE BRIBERY AND PAROLE MATTERS	

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

OTTO CHRISTENSEN and HAROLD V. SMITH unable to furnish any information concerning irregularity of parole or any indication of pressure utilized in order to facilitate paroles. No record in Los Angeles Police Department or Sheriff's Office of any individuals interviewed in this report or report of reference.

~~NO STATISTICS~~

- RUC

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REFERENCE: Report of SA ██████████ Los Angeles, dated 9/27/47.  
Washington Field Division teletype to Los Angeles dated 9/27/47.

DETAILS:

This is a joint report of Special Agent ██████████ and the writer.

OTTO CHRISTENSEN, Attorney  
Office Address - 541 South Spring Street, Los Angeles  
Home Address - 32 Harbor Island, Newport Beach, California

CHRISTENSEN was the attorney for ROSELLI at time of original conviction. CHRISTENSEN advised that he had absolutely nothing to do with his parole and had not been consulted either in person or by letter by anyone concerning the matter. He said that he has not seen ROSELLI since his release but that ROSELLI had called him on the telephone and thanked him for his interest in his case in New York and expressed the desire to see him sometime.

TELETYPE DISPATCH:  
ENCLOSURE

APPROVED AND  
FORWARDED:

SPECIAL AGENT  
IN CHARGE

DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES

RECORDED

INDEXED

R D W

cc: AKA 10-14

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 1 Chicago (Info) (AMSD)  
 2 Washington Field (AMSD)  
 2 Los Angeles

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He advised that he has actually performed no legal services for ROSELLI since the original trial but recalls a letter from ROSELLI about a year after his sentence asking for a transcript of the trial, which as he recalls it, had some connection with a habeas corpus proceeding. He also consulted with ~~JAMES SCOTT STEWART~~, an attorney of Chicago, who has advised him in connection with the appeal and he has given STEWART some of his ideas concerning the appeal. CHRISTENSEN stated he had heard of no rumors concerning the parole of ROSELLI or any of the others and had not even seen any newspaper articles concerning the hearing presently going on. However, he stated that he received a letter during the week of September 22, 1947 from STEWART at Chicago asking his advice concerning the rights of counsel before a Congressional Committee. However, STEWART had asked for a reply before the date CHRISTENSEN had received the letter and accordingly did not answer the letter. CHRISTENSEN was asked concerning any acquaintanceship with PAUL DILLON and stated he had never heard of him.

HAROLD V. SMITH, Business Representative, Local 695, I.A.T.S.E.  
7614 Sunset Boulevard, Hollywood, California, Hillside 7221.

SMITH advised that he had not heard of any rumors or, in fact, any information concerning the paroles of subjects in above captioned case nor had he heard of any indications or rumors that there was any irregularity concerning the parole. SMITH stated he had not known prior to the interview that ROSELLI was employed in Hollywood or was even back in the motion picture industry. He did state, however, that he was surprised that ROSELLI would be employed at \$60.00 a week inasmuch as this was a very small income when compared to ROSELLI's income prior to conviction. He did state, however, that he had heard by rumor that BIOFF had been in Los Angeles in and around Hollywood within recent weeks but that he did not know of any activity concerning BIOFF. He did state that in his opinion BREWER and WALSH of the I.A.T.S.E. were just as active in their activity as BIOFF and BROWNE were in the past prior to their conviction. By this he meant that he did not know of any actual racketeering activities concerning the I.A.T.S.E. and BREWER and WALSH, etc., but that he felt that the elimination of BROWNE and BIOFF from the picture had not completely cured the situation.

Other than the above SMITH had nothing to add concerning the pressure or influence concerning the paroles of subjects in instant case.

The records of the Los Angeles Police Department and Sheriff's Office were checked with negative results on the following individuals:

OTTO CHRISTENSEN  
HAROLD V. SMITH  
I. A. TRUMAN  
DANIEL M. WINKLER  
DR. JAMES STEINBERG

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BEATRICE ANN FRANK also known as  
ANN COCORAN  
BRYAN TOY

[REDACTED] The only derogatory information available concerning the above individuals has been reported in report of reference.

REFERRED UPON COMPLETION TO THE OFFICE OF ORIGIN.

58-2000-160X3

## INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1  
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT

WASHINGTON, D. C.

FILE NO. 58-194

REPORT MADE BY <b>CHICAGO, ILLINOIS</b>	DATE WHEN MADE <b>10/2/47</b>	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE <b>9/27-10/2/47</b>	REPORT MADE BY <b>b7c</b>
TITLE <b>LOUIS CAMPAGNA, was, ET AL</b>		<b>72866</b>	CHARACTER OF CASE <b>BRIBERY PAROLE MATTERS</b>
SYNOPSIS OF FACTS  <b>NO STATISTICS</b>		<p>Subjects CHARLES GIOE, PHILIP LOUIS D'ANDREA and PAUL DE LUCIA interviewed Chicago Office, 10/1/47. LOUIS CAMPAGNA interviewed at his home, Berwyn, Illinois, 10/1/47. Subjects specifically denied any knowledge of any irregularities or payments of money in the securing of their paroles. Subjects CAMPAGNA and DE LUCIA deny any knowledge of the identity of individuals furnishing funds to BERNSTEIN for payment of income taxes. According to subjects, BERNSTEIN met subjects CAMPAGNA, DE LUCIA and GIOE at Leavenworth, Kansas accompanied by unidentified Kansas City man driving black Cadillac convertible automobile, who drove BERNSTEIN and the subjects to the Kansas City Airport. BERNSTEIN accompanied subjects via airline passage to Chicago, Illinois. Driver of car unidentified. BERNSTEIN, upon reinterview, again refused to discuss transportation of subjects from penitentiary to Chicago. D'ANDREA states he was met at Springfield, Missouri by SAMUEL SHAPIRO, then the two flew to Chicago via commercial airlines. D'ANDREA has no knowledge concerning the transportation of the other parolees. Interviews of other individuals interested in case revealed they have no knowledge of any irregularities or payments of money in connection with securing of parolee.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">- P - <b>b7c</b> <i>free</i></p>	
REFERENCE: Report of Special Agent [REDACTED] at Chicago, Illinois dated September 27, 1947. Bureau letter to Washington Field dated September 22, 1947.			
APPROVED AND FORWARDED <i>[Signature]</i>	DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES <b>58-2100-274</b>		
COPIES OF THIS REPORT 1 - Bureau (AMO) <b>C-68</b> 2 - Washington Field (SA-62) 2 - Chicago	<b>RECORDED</b> <b>F B T</b> <b>30 DEC 8 1947</b> <b>24</b>		
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DETAILS: At Chicago, Illinois:

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GEOFFREY TAGGE, political editor of the Chicago Daily Tribune, interviewed September 30, 1947, by Assistant Special Agent in Charge RICHARD N. HOGSTEN and Special Agent [REDACTED]. TAGGE stated he had a conversation with news commentator MULTON LEWIS two or three weeks ago in which he stated that a photographer for the Chicago Tribune had alleged that the Italian Republican vote was swing to the Democratic ticket in the last election in order that the Subjects would be released on parole. TAGGE declared his only information on this matter was hearsay, it having been received from a reporter of the Chicago Daily Tribune whose name he declined to furnish stating this reporter had received the information from the Chicago Daily Tribune photographer regarding the connection of the parole matter with the swinging of the Republican vote to the Democratic ticket. TAGGE stated during the latter part of October, 1946, in a discussion of politics with this same Tribune photographer he was informed by this photographer that the Italian vote was going Democratic from the Republican ticket and that in many instances Italian Republican precinct captains were canvassing the voters in company with the Democratic precinct captains, the latter informing the voters to vote Democratic.

Approximately three weeks ago TAGGE declared the above mentioned Tribune reporter advised him that the photographer had stated the vote had been swung in order that four important men in the penitentiary could be released. TAGGE stated that no names were mentioned as to the identities of the subjects involved nor whether the release would be from a state or federal penitentiary. TAGGE said the reporter advised him the photographer claimed he had no idea as to the identity of these men and that he had never discussed with the photographer the instant parole matter and has no other data regarding it. TAGGE stated in his mind his information was only hearsay and that he was reluctant to furnish the name of the photographer and frankly did not want to furnish it as he considered the data too vague. However, later in the day TAGGE telephonically advised Assistant Special Agent in Charge HOGSTEN that the name of this photographer was ATILIO DANTE MASCIONE, commonly known as DANTE MASCIONE.

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DANTE MASCIONE was interviewed at the Chicago Tribune Tower on the afternoon of September 30 by Assistant SAC R. N. HOGSTEN and SA [REDACTED]. He stated he resides at 1031 South Peoria, Chicago, in the twentieth ward. He stated the only information he had received regarding this matter was that in the latter part of October 1946 he was told by a few people that the twentieth ward, which is normally Republican, would go Democratic as part of the deal to obtain the release of the four Subjects in instant case. He said that at that time no names were mentioned but to him it meant only the Subjects in this case. He advised that a few days later he was assigned to Mr. TAGGE as a photographer to cover a political

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meeting and happened to mention it to him, and that the only other time this parole matter was mentioned was indirectly during the past spring or summer, specific date or month not recalled, at which time he ~~said~~ soon, meaning the Subjects. MASCIONE emphatically denied he knew the identity of the persons who made these statements to him, and said he would have no way of learning their identities.

With reference to the twentieth ward, MASCIONE advised that up until a few years ago the ward had been predominantly Republican, but of late it had been considered Democratic. With specific reference to the November 1947 elections in line with the general trend he said it was felt the twentieth ward might again swing to the Republican ticket.

DEW:AWJ

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The following investigation was conducted by Special Agents [redacted]

On October 1, 1947 Subject LOUIS CAPAGNA was interviewed, and he stated that he is at the present time operating his two farms, one located at Berrien Springs, Michigan and one located at Fowler, Indiana. He stated that his Berrien Springs farm is approximately eighty-eight acres and that his Fowler farm is approximately eight hundred acres, and that he travels back and forth between these farms continually. He stated that he had been given permission to do this instead of securing employment with an outside concern.

When questioned about the individuals who had written letters on his behalf to the Parole Board and to the Penitentiary, CAPAGNA stated that he had known all of the individuals except MARTIN HANS for some fifteen to twenty years; that they were all good friends of his or his family's, and that he had both business and social relations with this group. In the case of MARTIN HANS he stated that he had not known HANS as long, but that HANS was the father of his son-in-law, and that they had visited back and forth as would be natural.

CAPAGNA stated that Dr. WALTER LAWRENCE, his parole adviser, has been known to him for about eighteen years and has been the family doctor for this length of time. CAPAGNA said that it was not only a professional friendship, but that they also visited socially.

When questioned as to his knowledge of PAUL DILLON's place in the recent paroles, CAPAGNA stated that he did not know that DILLON had any part in securing the paroles until the recent publicity given the paroles in the newspapers. He said that he did not know how DILLON came into the case until the Congressional hearings held in Chicago, at which time his wife while on the witness stand stated she had contacted DILLON, requesting his aid. CAPAGNA said that he had questioned his wife and asked her why she contacted DILLON, and she stated that inasmuch as he had problems of his own while he was in the penitentiary she had attempted to relieve him by doing some things herself, this being one of them.

CAPAGNA said his wife told him that she had originally heard of DILLON through an individual known as "Putty Nose" PRADY, a politician in St. Louis who had visited CAPAGNA's wife. At that time PRADY told CAPAGNA's wife that he might be able to see someone in St. Louis who could do some good in having CAPAGNA transferred from Atlanta to Leavenworth. On this day prior to leaving CAPAGNA's home he left a card with DILLON's name and address on it. Shortly thereafter CAPAGNA and the other Subjects were transferred from Atlanta to Leavenworth; however, CAPAGNA stated that neither he nor his wife

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DEW:AWJ

knows if DILLON had anything to do with these transfers. CAMPAGNA stated that both he and his wife were friendly with BRADY, having met him at some time in the past.

According to CAMPAGNA, DILLON was contacted by CAMPAGNA's wife in the early part of 1947 and was requested by CAMPAGNA's wife to handle the matter of CAMPAGNA's parole. CAMPAGNA does not know if DILLON had anything to do with his securing a parole, but that since the hearing he presumes DILLON had a part in securing the paroles. In this respect, CAMPAGNA advised that he has received no bill for legal fees from DILLON; however, in the event he should receive such a bill he feels that it will be obligatory on his part to reimburse DILLON for any expenses incurred in this matter.

CAMPAGNA stated that he had been visited several times by EUGENE BERNSTEIN, who represented him in his income tax matters. He stated that while he was incarcerated various schedules and figures had to be gone over with BERNSTEIN, and these visits of BERNSTEIN accomplished this. He was questioned specifically as to whether JOSEPH J. BULGER ever visited him while he was incarcerated in either Atlanta or Leavenworth, and he stated that BULGER had never visited him while he was in the penitentiary. He was questioned as to who accompanied BERNSTEIN on these visits and he stated that ANTHONY ACCARDO was with BERNSTEIN quite often. It is to be noted that he referred to ACCARDO as "JOE". When asked the reason for this reference, CAMPAGNA stated that ACCARDO is often referred to as JOE by his friends and associates.

CAMPAGNA stated that during these visits of BERNSTEIN AND ACCARDO, DeLUCIA also sat in on the conferences. He explained that the four men plus a guard would be allowed to sit around and have a round-table discussion. CAMPAGNA stated that he did not know why ACCARDO came to the penitentiary with BERNSTEIN, inasmuch as he had no business with ACCARDO. He stated that possibly ACCARDO accompanied BERNSTEIN to help BERNSTEIN in his discussions with DeLUCIA, since DeLUCIA speaks very broken English.

In connection with the payments made by unknown individuals to BERNSTEIN to pay the adjusted income taxes of CAMPAGNA and DeLUCIA, CAMPAGNA stated that he has no knowledge of who these unknown individuals were, nor has he any knowledge of the amount of money paid by each unknown individual. He stated that he expects to receive a list of the persons who paid the money, because he wishes to reimburse them at some time in the future. He stated that possibly the list of these persons had not been made public because they might have questionable backgrounds and, therefore, reasoned that they might adversely affect his parole, and also because of these questionable backgrounds they might not want their names connected with the matter or have any public officials know that they would donate money to CAMPAGNA and DeLUCIA. CAMPAGNA

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DEW:ATJ

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made a statement during the interview to the effect that no one will pay money unless he expects to get value received, and the question was put to him in connection with these payments made by unknown individuals as to what value they expected to receive. He stated that he could not imagine what benefit they expected to receive, inasmuch as he intended to reimburse them for these funds.

CATAGNA was asked that if unknown friends of his would contribute approximately \$90,000.00 anonymously for the payment of his income taxes, if he thought it possible that the same friends or similar friends would contribute even larger sums of money for the payment of bribes to secure his release on parole from the penitentiary. CATAGNA admitted that such a situation could be possible, but said that he did not think that such had happened. Furthermore, CATAGNA stated that he has no knowledge of any such an occurrence in connection with his parole and he is of the opinion that it was granted legally and on the basis of his good behavior.

CATAGNA was asked if he had any knowledge of any individual who would be interested in having him released from the penitentiary and he stated that he did not know of anyone who would care to have him released. He stated that he does not know MURKIN-SCOTT of New York City and does not know the type of business that he is in. He is not intimately acquainted with JACK SUZIK, alleged Chicago hoodlum.

CATAGNA stated that the transportation from Leavenworth Penitentiary to Chicago was carried out as follows: The Subjects left Leavenworth Penitentiary via bus and went to Leavenworth, Kansas. Upon arrival there they were picked up by PERNSTEIN and an unknown individual in a Black Cadillac Convertible Sedan and driven from there to Kansas City, Missouri where PERNSTEIN and the Subjects boarded a plane and came to Chicago. CATAGNA described the unknown individual driving the car as being approximately 5'9" in height, weighing 190 pounds, about in his late thirties, and of either Italian or Irish extraction, being slightly dark. CATAGNA stated that he, along with the others, had been introduced by PERNSTEIN to the driver of the Cadillac automobile, but due to the excitement of his release from prison he had paid little attention to the name and could not remember it.

CATAGNA stated that all of his income prior to his incarceration on the extortion charge was from gambling, and that he did operate several gambling houses in Cicero, Illinois. He stated that he has been in this field for years. CATAGNA specifically denied any knowledge of any money payments or any irregularities in connection with the securing of his parole or the paroles of the other Subjects in this case. He stated that he believed his parole was secured on the basis of the fact that he was legally entitled to a parole.

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DEW:AWJ

It is noted that CAMPAGNA was requested to come to the Chicago Office to be interviewed, and that he suggested that Agents interview him at his home, inasmuch as he was afraid to come down into the city of Chicago. He stated that this fear was because of the fact that he had been publicized as No. 1 Public Enemy and all that would be necessary would be for him to be ~~arrested~~, so he was being very careful about where he went and avoided the metropolitan area of Chicago whenever possible.

The following is a description of CAMPAGNA, obtained through observation and interrogation:

Name:	LOUIS CAMPAGNA
Residence:	2927 South Maple Avenue, Berwyn, Illinois
Business Addresses:	Berrien Springs, Michigan Fowler, Indiana
Race:	Italian
Color:	White
Date of Birth:	September 23, 1900
Place of Birth:	Brooklyn, New York
Height:	5'5"
Weight:	165
Hair:	Black, receding hairline
Complexion:	Ruddy
Marital Status:	Married
Wife:	Elizabeth
Children:	Three
Occupation:	Farmer (self-employed).

RJO/go  
58-194

The following was dictated by Special Agent RALPH J. O'CONNELL.

INTERVIEW WITH PAUL DeLUCIA

Subject DeLUCIA voluntarily came to the Chicago Office at approximately 3:15 PM October 1, 1947. He was interviewed by Special Agents [REDACTED] At this time DeLUCIA furnished the following background and other information pertinent to the instant case:

DeLUCIA was born under the name of PAUL MAGLIO at Apricena, Italy, July 10, 1898. He had a parochial and the equivalent of a high school education in Italy and served in the Italian Army during World War I. During his Italian Army War service he saw combat action as a member of the Signal Corps and he received the Good Conduct citation and was honorably discharged. DeLUCIA received a bonus from the Italian Government as a result of this war service.

DeLUCIA's parents are both deceased and his only living close relatives are his four sisters, EMILY, ANNA, CLEMENTINA and LOUISE, who range in age from 41 to 47 and all of whom presently reside in Italy as far as DeLUCIA knows.

In 1920 DeLUCIA came to New York City aboard the Holland Line Steamship Rynem. He was in New York City about one month during which time he lived among the Italian colony in New York City. About September or October of 1920 he came to Chicago, Illinois, and almost immediately secured a position at the Dante Theater, an Italian show house which was located at that time at the corner of Taylor and Halsted Streets. He worked three or four years for JOSEPH VICEDOMINI, the owner, and worked himself up to the position of assistant manager. When DeLUCIA came to the United States he could not speak English but after three or four years in Chicago he had picked up the rudiments of the language. About 1923 DeLUCIA went to work for Diamond JOE ESPOSITO at Diamond JOE's famous Italian restaurant which was located at the corner of Forquer and Halsted Streets. DeLUCIA managed the restaurant for Diamond JOE until about 1926. Diamond JOE was assassinated and as a result the restaurant closed down. Shortly thereafter DeLUCIA obtained a small restaurant of his own near Taylor and Halsted Streets but this venture was not profitable and after a few months he closed the doors.

While assistant manager of the Dante Theater and manager of Diamond JOE ESPOSITO's restaurant DeLUCIA made a large number of contacts among the prominent Italians in that area and became acquainted with AL CAPONE, FISCHETTI Brothers, TONY ACARDO, LOUIS CAMPAGNA, PHIL D'ANDREA and many others whose names have been linked in newspapers with the underworld. These men had all been interested in gambling, gambled among themselves

and some of them operated handbooks and other types of gambling <sup>de</sup>vices. After leaving Diamond JOE ESPOSITO's restaurant, DeLUCIA went on his own as a gambler and began taking bets himself. DeLUCIA claims that he never owned a handbook or other gambling establishment, that all his gambling was a personal business which he conducted while walking about the streets of Chicago and in different restaurants and cafes.

On January 30, 1927, DeLUCIA married NANCY EMILY GIGIANTE at an Italian Church near the corner of Forquer and Halsted Streets. At the present time DeLUCIA's wife, NANCY, is 40 years of age. She was born in Italy and was brought to the United States by her parents when she was seven years old. NANCY DeLUCIA has the following close relatives: ANGELO GIGIANTE, age about 45, who runs a boarding house in the 4300 block on North Sheridan Road; PATSY GIGIANTE, age 43, who resides on North Oak Park Avenue, Oak Park, Illinois, and who is a moving picture operator; MATEO GIGIANTE or MACK, age about 37, who lives near the 5400 block of Jackson Boulevard, and operates a cocktail lounge at the corner of LaSalle and Lake Street; JOEY GIGIANTE, age about 35, who is a moving picture operator, residence address not known to DeLUCIA; LEONARD GIGIANTE, who is a dentist with offices in ANGELO GIGIANTE's apartment building at 4300 Sheridan Road, resides with DeLUCIA at 812 North Lathrop Avenue, River Forest, Illinois; MARY GIGIANTE, age 30, who is single and resides with the DeLUCIAS in River Forest. DeLUCIA himself has three children, MARIANNA, age about 20 who is soon to be married. She attended Trinity High School in River Forest and attended the University of Illinois for one year; ANTHONY PAUL DeLUCIA, age about 18, who is an Agricultural student at Purdue University; PAUL RICHARD, age 9, attends public grammar school in River Forest, Illinois.

DeLUCIA claims that he was unusually lucky as a gambler between about 1929 and 1943; that this was his main business until 1943 when the Extortion Case came up and as a result of which DeLUCIA was sent to prison. During the years from about 1935 to 1942 DeLUCIA was vice president of the World Amusement Corporation which company operated the World Play House, a theater on South Michigan Avenue in down town Chicago. DeLUCIA claims that he was never a member of the Capone organization nor did he ever engage in bootlegging or other types of racketeering.

During the early 1930's DeLUCIA lived at about 5300 West Jackson Boulevard. During this time he bought a farm in Michigan for which he paid about \$4,000.00 or \$5,000.00 down and the balance of about \$18,000.00 was carried in a mortgage which mortgage was subsequently paid off. In the middle of the 1930's he bought a home in River Forest for \$25,000.00. DeLUCIA put improvements on this home which amounted to another \$30,000.00 and at the present time a \$30,000.00 mortgage is held by a Mr. MATELEONE, a spaghetti manufacturer of Chicago, Illinois. In 1941 DeLUCIA bought a 1100 acre farm near Joliet, Illinois, for \$35,000.00 paying about

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one-third down and the balance was furnished through a mortgage presently held by the Prudential Insurance Company.

In connection with his criminal record, DeLUCIA said further that during the time he has been in Chicago, Illinois, he has been picked up by the Chicago Police Department from five to ten times on the charge of general principles; that in such arrests he was always held for one or two days and then released without any charges having been placed against him. About 1940 DeLUCIA was indicted with FRANK NITTI and others of the so called Capone Gang on the charge of Conspiracy to muscle in or take over the Chicago Bartenders Union. This case resulted, however, in the verdict of not guilty.

With regard to the Extortion Case in 1943 and 1944, DeLUCIA recalled that he had become acquainted with MALOY of the Moving Picture Operators Union during the time that DeLUCIA was connected with Diamond JOE ESPOSITO. Some where around this time he also became acquainted with BROWNE and BIOFF, who were also connected in some way with the Moving Picture Operators Union. As a result of his acquaintanceship with MALOY, DeLUCIA was able at different times to secure jobs for a few of his friends and in this manner placed both of his wife's brothers, who are mentioned above as being moving picture operators. This concession of several jobs is the only compensation in any form that DeLUCIA has received from BROWNE or BIOFF or MALOY. DeLUCIA stated that he was convicted in New York City on testimony which was very hazy and indefinite; that neither BROWNE or BIOFF could mention when or where money passed hands between them and that the thing definitely was a "bad rap".

DeLUCIA made up his mind if, when he was sent to Atlanta Prison, that the best plan for him to follow was to behave himself in such a manner that when a parole was to be considered that his exemplary prison record would act in his favor toward the granting of an early parole. When DeLUCIA and the others were brought to Atlanta they were interviewed by the Warden and were told in a confidential talk that they were going to be considered and treated in the same like as any other prisoners while at Atlanta. The way for them to behave was for them to "keep their nose clean" and they would thus be eligible for the same parole as anyone else. Not all of the Chicago men convicted in the Extortion Case agreed with DeLUCIA's ideas but in spite of adverse conditions at Atlanta DeLUCIA attempted to be a model prisoner.

While at Atlanta, DeLUCIA suffered from a kidney ailment and from diabetes.

At the suggestion of EDDY-MONACO, Mr. T. E. REIN, an attorney from Chicago, visited DeLUCIA at Atlanta and conferred with DeLUCIA regarding an appeal in the case and also a motion to get DeLUCIA released from prison because of his ailments. REIN was retained by DeLUCIA's wife for this purpose.

but was never able to accomplish it. Also during the time that DeLUCIA was at Atlanta he was visited by EUGENE BERNSTEIN, an attorney from Chicago, Illinois. BERNSTEIN likewise was retained by Mrs. DeLUCIA at the suggestion of Mrs. LOUIS CAMPAGNA. BERNSTEIN had been successful in handling Internal Revenue's suit against CAMPAGNA for the evasion of income taxes on money supposedly obtained in the Extortion conspiracy. DeLUCIA was also visited by SCOTT STEWART, who had represented him in the Extortion case. A. BRADLEY EBEN, another defense attorney for him and the other Chicago men in the Extortion conspiracy trial attempted to see DeLUCIA at Atlanta but could not wait long enough to complete the visit.

When BERNSTEIN first began contacting DeLUCIA at the prison at Atlanta, DeLUCIA was in complete disagreement with BERNSTEIN's strategy in handling the income tax matter. BERNSTEIN desired to have DeLUCIA offer a settlement of the income tax evasion case but DeLUCIA feeling that he had never realized any money from the Extortion scheme should not pay any taxes on money never received.

The conditions in the penitentiary at Atlanta were not good. The cell blocks were infested with vermin of various types and it was not considered a desirable penitentiary to be in. DeLUCIA therefore often hoped and prayed that he would be transferred to a better penitentiary and one which might be closer for his wife in her visits. At no time, DeLUCIA claimed however, did he suggest to any attorney or other person that influence of any sort be brought to effect a transfer for him from Atlanta to Leavenworth or any other Federal Penitentiary. DeLUCIA claims that transfers were frequent and that he had always felt he did not belong in Atlanta inasmuch as he was a Chicago man and that he belonged in a Federal Penitentiary adjacent to Chicago. He claimed he never knew of any movement on foot by DILLON or any one else to effect this transfer.

During the summer of 1945 DeLUCIA was transferred to Leavenworth Penitentiary and thereafter was visited on a number of occasions by EUGENE BERNSTEIN, his Income Tax Attorney. BERNSTEIN was accompanied on practically all of these visits to Leavenworth by JOE BATTERS, aka TONY ACARDO. The purpose of BATTERS' visits with BERNSTEIN was to try to convince DeLUCIA that he should make a settlement of the Income Tax Case and "wipe the slate clean". ACARDO was able to do this since he was well acquainted with DeLUCIA and ACARDO was able to explain the various angles of the Income Tax Case to him better than BERNSTEIN. During the time he was in jail he was informed that a settlement had been reached in the Income Tax Case and that persons unknown had contributed money to cover this settlement; that these moneys were taken in by EUGENE BERNSTEIN; that receipts were made out to the persons who gave the money but not in their name. DeLUCIA feels very grateful to the persons who came forward with the money to make these settlements and when and if these receipts are

presented by these unknown persons to him he will repay the moneys if he is able. DeLUCIA stated this is not an unusual procedure among people of his type and that if any of his close friends got in similar trouble he would contribute money to help them out unsolicited and without complete assurance that he would ever be repaid. He stated this is how his type of people operates.

On the occasions when ACARDO visited DeLUCIA in company with EUGENE BERNSTEIN, DeLUCIA had no idea that ACARDO was registering under any name other than his own. DeLUCIA is acquainted with an attorney in Chicago by the name of JOSEPH BULGER who has offices near the City Hall on LaSalle Street. He has done some work in the past for DeLUCIA and is familiar with some of his affairs. DeLUCIA firmly stated, however, that during the entire time he was at Leavenworth Penitentiary he was never visited by Attorney JOSEPH BULGER. DeLUCIA could not account for TONY ACARDO's use of the name JOSEPH BULGER when registering at the penitentiary.

DeLUCIA heard about three or four months before his parole was granted that he was being considered for parole and that the regular procedure in filling out forms and seeking sponsors etc., was being conducted. When the parole was effected in August 1947, DeLUCIA and the other subjects left the penitentiary by bus and were met at the bus station in Leavenworth, Kansas, by EUGENE BERNSTEIN and the driver of a convertible car. This driver was unknown to DeLUCIA. He never has seen or heard of him previously or since that day. This man's name was either MIKE or MICKEY. He appeared to be about 35 years of age and of Italian extraction. MICKEY drove the group to the airport at Kansas City at which point BERNSTEIN and the subjects boarded a plane for Chicago and returned to that city immediately.

DeLUCIA at this time was asked whether or not he would care to answer some questions regarding the Parole matter under oath. He was informed that the interviewing agents had the power in matters of Bribery of Government officials to administer oaths. DeLUCIA was further informed that if he would agree to place himself under oath and in the ensuing questioning he made a statement which was later proven to be false that he could be charged with the crime of Perjury. DeLUCIA agreed to be placed under oath and was by Agent [REDACTED] DeLUCIA was then asked questions with regard to any influence or bribery ascertained to effect his parole from the penitentiary. DeLUCIA stated at this time that he knew of no money that had passed hands to effect his transfer from Atlanta to Leavenworth nor did he know of any money which had passed hands between anyone to effect his parole in August 1947. He also stated he knew of no political pressure or promises of any nature which had been made to any one to secure either his transfer from Atlanta to Leavenworth or his

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subsequent parole in August 1947.

The following description was obtained through interrogation and observation:

Name	PAUL DeLUCIA, PAUL MAGLIO, PAUL RICCA, PAUL SALVY, PAUL VILLA
Age	49
Born	Apricena, Italy July 10, 1898
Height	5' 8"
Weight	158 pounds (before 1943 his weight was 200 pounds)
Hair	White, bald on top
Eyes	Brown, clear
Scars and marks	No scars on face, 6" vertical scar on left thigh and a crushed heel on his right foot
Complexion	Dark, dark eyebrows
Peculiarities	Speaks with a soft Italian accent; no mustache; no glasses
Religion	Claims to be Roman Catholic
Occupation	Gambler
Marital status	Married, has three children

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The following investigation was conducted by Special Agents [REDACTED]

On October 1, 1947 Subject CHARLES GIOE was interviewed at the Chicago Office and stated that at the present time he is employed as a salesman in the Plastic Lamp Department of the Consolidated Wire and Associated Companies, 1635 South Clinton Street, Chicago, Illinois. He stated that he had been employed at this company by PAUL L. MANN, whom he has known for approximately ten years, having struck up a casual acquaintanceship with him when both lived at 4300 Marine Drive. Also, GIOE had owned the Don the Beachcomber restaurant and MANN frequented this restaurant and was seen quite often by GIOE. GIOE stated that his wife had contacted MANN, asking him if he would employ GIOE upon his release from prison.

GIOE stated that he has known HARRY A. ASH, Superintendent of Crime Prevention, State of Illinois, for approximately thirty years. He said that he had become acquainted with ASH at the time that he was living on the near northwest side in a ward that was bossed by FRANK ERICKSON, who according to GIOE adopted ASH. Later, GIOE said, ASH married ERICKSON's daughter.

In regard to ASH being GIOE's parole supervisor, GIOE said that he had suggested ASH's name to SIDNEY WERNERAK at the time that WERNERAK visited him in the Leavenworth Penitentiary. He stated that he understood that ASH had written letters recommending his parole and also signifying that he would be GIOE's parole adviser. GIOE advised that he believed that ASH had become frightened at the time of the publicity and attempted to deny at that time that he was GIOE's parole adviser; however, GIOE stated he believes that ASH was actually his parole adviser, even though he had not been officially notified as he stated ASH told the Congressional Committee. GIOE said that during the Congressional hearings ASH avoided him in the courtroom and has ducked him several times since that time.

GIOE said that HARRY ASH is the "hatchet man" for the "Chicago Tribune". He stated that a "hatchet man" is an individual whom the newspapers quote when they wish to avoid a possible libel suit for the quote that they are making.

Reference is made to a teletype dated September 30, 1947 from Kansas City in which [REDACTED] an inmate of Leavenworth Penitentiary, had become friendly with GIOE while incarcerated with him, and that GIOE had [REDACTED] ASH wherein ASH was suggesting that GIOE pick him as GIOE's parole adviser. In connection with this letter, GIOE was asked if he had ever received any communication from ASH, and he stated that he had not. He was vigorously questioned along this line and

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continually denied that he had ever received any communication of any nature from ASH while he was in the penitentiary, either directly or indirectly, and said that the selection of ASH as his parole adviser had been entirely his doing without any prompting or suggestions.

GIOE stated that he had known LOUIS J. PELTON, his new parole adviser, for approximately ten or fifteen years, and that he had talked to PELTON after the publicity broke and ASH had signified he did not wish to be his parole adviser. GIOE said that he had asked PELTON if he would be his parole adviser and PELTON told GIOE that he would. He said that he has known PELTON since the time that PELTON was a public relations man for the Fleischman Yeast Company. He said that in this job PELTON entertained many customers of the company and thereby frequented GIOE's restaurant, Don the Beachcomber. He stated that prior to the time he owned the aforementioned restaurant he also owned another restaurant called Andrea's in New York and PELTON also used to dine frequently in that restaurant. He stated that at the present time PELTON resides in the Seneca Hotel, where GIOE resides also.

GIOE said that his acquaintance with DAVID ZISOOK, one of the individuals who wrote a letter to the Board of Parole for GIOE, is of a very slight nature. He said that he has seen ZISOOK only two or three times, but that ZISOOK is friendly and is a client also of KORSHAK, and that KORSHAK asked ZISOOK to write this letter. GIOE does not recall the time or the place where he met ZISOOK.

Another individual who wrote a letter in behalf of GIOE was ALBERT V. TURNER, and GIOE stated that his acquaintance with TURNER was purely a business acquaintance, inasmuch as he had purchased several suits many years ago from TURNER. He stated that his brother, TONY GIOE, was much more friendly with TURNER than he was and saw TURNER more often. He stated that KORSHAK knew that TURNER was acquainted with GIOE and asked TURNER to write the letter.

GIOE stated that he has known LLOYD J. BUTLER for a long time, not knowing the exact number of years. He stated that he has purchased jewelry from BUTLER at his jewelry store and has been favored by BUTLER with discounts for many years. It is to be recalled that BUTLER wrote a letter on behalf of GIOE to the Parole Board.

According to GIOE, SIDNEY KORSHAK is a very close friend of his and has handled civil legal matters for him in the past. He stated that KORSHAK's last visit to the penitentiary was in May, 1947 and the matter of parole was discussed. He said he asked KORSHAK if he would attempt to have individuals write letters of recommendation to the Parole Board. KORSHAK stated that he would seek to have such letters written, and according to GIOE obviously did contact various

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individuals, inasmuch as several letters were received by the Parole Board. He stated that the May, 1947 visit of KORSHAK was not in connection with any real estate deals as previously stated by KORSHAK, but was primarily in connection with the coming parole of GIOE. The visits of KORSHAK prior to the May, 1947 visit, according to GIOE, were for the purpose of transacting the sale of the property owned by GIOE on Lake Voltz, Antioch, Michigan.

With regard to the visit of JOE ROGERS on January 27, 1947, GIOE stated that ROGERS' visit was in connection with the possible leasing or sale of a restaurant operated by ROGERS in New York known as Rogers Corners. GIOE stated that the reason ROGERS discussed this sale with him was that at the time ROGERS began this restaurant GIOE advanced \$5,000.00 to ROGERS and thereby became a part owner of this restaurant. He stated that subsequent to the visit by ROGERS the restaurant known as Rogers Corners was disposed of.

According to the prison records of visitors to GIOE, ROGERS is a friend residing at 250 Fiftieth Street, New York City, New York. GIOE went on to explain that he and ROGERS were in business together during the New York World Fair, at which time they set up several exhibits and shows, one of which was known as "Strange as it Seems". GIOE added that ROGERS' recent death had been reported to him on three different occasions as happening three different ways - namely, accidental death, suicide, and from natural causes. GIOE stated that he had no knowledge concerning ROGERS' death other than these reports.

GIOE stated that the visits by the Immigration and Naturalization Service representatives were of a routine nature, and that they visited all prisoners, questioning them about their citizenship status. He stated that it was necessary for the Immigration official to visit him for the second time because he had attempted to secure his birth certificate and the Immigration and Naturalization Service representative revisited him to see this birth certificate.

GIOE stated that the visit made to him by A. BRADLEY EBEN, Chicago attorney, was in regard to the appeal of the original trial held in New York City in 1943. He stated that the purpose of the visit was to make sure that there were no errors in the appeal, and according to GIOE he felt that EBEN was attempting to find a loophole so that he, EBEN, would not be "in the middle". He stated that EBEN did not visit him again after this time.

GIOE stated that in 1931 he began a business in Chicago that he termed the General Ticket Business, and that this business was operated solely for bookmakers. According to GIOE, he had worked out a system whereby a safety

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ticket was prepared and printed for sale to bookmakers, and the use of this ticket prevented employees of the bookmaker from fraudulently obtaining money through manipulation of bets. GIOE stated that he went into this business, and that it flourished rapidly and he was selling tickets all over the United States and outside this country, namely in British Columbia. He stated that after he had been in this business for a while and it was going successfully he was visited one day by a representative of MOE ANNENBERG, who stated that he wanted to purchase fifty percent of the business for ANNENBERG. GIOE stated that he decided he did not need to sell fifty percent of his business to ANNENBERG, since it was progressing nicely, so he turned down this offer of ANNENBERG's representative.

GIOE stated that it was obviously a foolish thing to do, because shortly thereafter ANNENBERG notified all the bookies not to purchase tickets from GIOE's company and GIOE was forced out of business, whereupon he liquidated his assets and paid off his debts. GIOE stated that subsequent to the closing of his business and while ANNENBERG was being prosecuted by Federal authorities, another representative of ANNENBERG came to him and apologized for ANNENBERG for the pushing around GIOE had received, and this man offered GIOE the Omaha office for dispensing wire service, which wire service was controlled by ANNENBERG, with the assurance that it would yield approximately a \$15,000.00 income to him annually.

GIOE stated that at the time BIOFF was being held on a pandering charge, attempts were made to extradite BIOFF from Los Angeles to Chicago, and that he and KORSHAK had intervened for BIOFF in an attempt to forestall this extradition. When questioned as to the reason for this helping of BIOFF, GIOE stated that GEORGE ERWIN had asked him to do this, inasmuch as BROWN and BIOFF were very friendly. GIOE stated that he did this for BROWN, inasmuch as ERWIN had done him many favors in the past, mainly in connection with supplying labor at the New York World Fair when GIOE needed certain electrical work and construction work done. GIOE stated that it was practically impossible to have this work done unless you knew someone who could secure the necessary labor and soften up the union heads. GIOE explained in connection with this enterprise that he was operating four or five concessions at the New York World Fair and it was necessary to obtain labor in order to open these concessions and begin operation.

GIOE stated that inasmuch as BROWN had asked him to help BIOFF in this case, he had done so and because of his helping BIOFF in the pandering case he became involved in the extortion case which was tried in New York, according to GIOE.

GIOE explained that at the time BIOFF was in California SIDNEY KORSHAK had made a visit to KORSHAK's girl friend, presently KORSHAK's wife, and registered

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at a hotel in Los Angeles. He also contacted BIOFF in regard to the pandering case. GIOE said that during the movie extortion trial this fact was brought up by BIOFF, and that BIOFF stated that KORSHAK at the time of his visit actually delivered money to BIOFF, which money came from GIOE. GIOE said that this was an untruth; that KORSHAK was only visiting his girl friend. It is to be recalled that KORSHAK in his interview related similar circumstances and stated that he recalled that BIOFF had said that he, KORSHAK, had transported money from Chicago to New York. GIOE stated that he has never seen ANTHONY ACCANDO in the penitentiary, nor did he ever see JOSEPH I. BULGER in the penitentiary.

In connection with the transportation of the Subjects from Leavenworth Penitentiary to Chicago, GIOE stated that the four Subjects left Leavenworth Penitentiary by bus, going to Leavenworth, Kansas. At the bus station in Leavenworth they were picked up in an open convertible sedan by EUGENE BERNSTEIN and an unknown individual whom GIOE described as being either Italian or Jewish, about thirty-four years of age and heavy-set. GIOE said that he had gained the impression that this individual, who was driving the car, was from Kansas City. The six men drove from Leavenworth, Kansas to Kansas City, Missouri, and there BERNSTEIN and the four Subjects boarded a plane to Chicago. GIOE said that BERNSTEIN had the plane tickets in advance. GIOE was unable to recall the name of the unknown man who drove the car, stating that BERNSTEIN introduced him to the group but due to the fact that he had just been released from prison he was somewhat excited and paid no attention to the name of the person; therefore, he was unable to identify the man who had driven the car.

GIOE stated that in the past he had operated a Commission Baseball Book, which he described as being an operation wherein he received bets from various individuals and placed these bets against each other, the commission being two percent, which was paid by the winner of any particular bet. He further stated that some time ago he had operated a commission horse book with RALPH PIERCE.

GIOE was interrogated in relation to any possible bribery payments or any possible irregularities in connection with the securing of his parole and the paroles of the other Subjects, and he emphatically denied making any payments himself or having any knowledge of any payments of money to any individual for the securing of these paroles. He stated that the paroles were legally due this group, and that he was positive that no payments of money had been made on his behalf. GIOE was further questioned as to the source of money and the possible identity of persons supplying the money which was used to pay his fellow parolees', namely CAMPAGNA's and DELUCIA's, income taxes. GIOE advised that he had no knowledge of these transactions

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prior to the Congressional hearing and had heard nothing further since the date of the hearing.

From personal observation and interrogation the physical description of CHARLES JAMES GIOE, legally changed to CHARLES JAMES JOYE, is set out as follows:

Date of Birth:	February 6, 1904
Place of Birth:	Chicago, Illinois
Residence:	Seneca Hotel, 200 East Chestnut Street, Chicago
Race:	White
Height:	5'10"
Weight:	155
Hair:	Black, wavy, streaked with gray
Build:	Slender
Characteristics:	Heavy beard, thin face, neat dresser, dimple in chin
Scars:	None
Wife:	Mrs. ALBERTA LEACH JOYE
Step-daughter:	GLORIA JOYE, age 16, both Seneca Hotel.
Brother:	ANTHONY ROSS GIOE, 5510 Iowa Street, Chicago
Occupation:	Salesman
Employer:	Consolidated Wire and Associated Companies, 1635 South Clinton.

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PHILIP LOUIS D'ANDREA was interviewed in the Chicago Office on October 1, 1947, by Special Agents [redacted]

D'ANDREA advised he was born in Buffalo, New York on September 7, 1891. He came to Chicago, Illinois at the age of eleven years and since that time has resided in and around Chicago. D'ANDREA is a high school graduate and has completed two and one-half years of law at the Hamilton Law School, Chicago, Illinois. His present address is 515 Beckwith Lane, Lincolnshire Estates, Crete, Illinois. D'ANDREA in his early business life became engaged in the cartage business doing business under the name of the United Cartage Company, Chicago, Illinois. His manager of this company was JERRY D'APRIL, the son of a cousin of D'ANDREA. D'ANDREA was in the cartage business for approximately twenty-two years until 1941, at which time he gave up the business. During this time his company was doing contract hauling for the City of Chicago, and sometime around 1941 the City of Chicago purchased its own trucks, this being one of the factors causing D'ANDREA to discontinue his cartage business. He advised that during the many years he was in the cartage business he would estimate he earned approximately ten to fifteen thousand dollars yearly from this endeavor.

D'ANDREA states that in 1937 he became president of the Italo-American National Union and was president of this fraternal insurance society until 1939. He advised that this is an insurance company properly accredited by the State of Illinois, and in his connection as president of the union he learned both the good and bad Italians in the City of Chicago.

D'ANDREA informed that he and a group of individuals purchased the capital stock of the newspaper "L'Itala" in 1937. Sometime later, he personally took control of the stock of the company and ran the newspaper until 1941 at which time this country became engaged in a war against Italy.

D'ANDREA was asked if he had any other business associations other than his cartage company, the insurance organization and the newspaper, and he stated none other than his connection with the Rialto Theatre at Van Buren and State Streets, Chicago, Illinois. D'ANDREA stated that several years ago Mr. BARGER of the Rialto Theatre came to him to ask assistance in securing a license to reopen the Rialto Theatre. D'ANDREA stated that at that time the theatre had been closed because of improper shows and that the only persons who could put the theatre back in operation were the alderman of the first ward. Mr. BARGER asked D'ANDREA to attempt to get his theatre

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reopened. D'ANDREA advised that through his political contacts with MIKE KENNA and JOHN COUGHLIN he was able to have the theatre reopened. After D'ANDREA was successful in having this theatre opened, he and BARGER entered into an agreement whereby BARGER of the Rialto Theatre would pay D'ANDREA ten thousand dollars yearly for "protection money". D'ANDREA states that by "protection money" he meant money to keep the theatre open. He advised he received ten thousand dollars yearly from the Rialto Theatre for a period of seven years and each year reported same and the source of the money on his Federal Income Tax returns. He stated he never had to pay any of the ten thousand to KENNA or COUGHLIN as he was very active in politics in the first ward and they felt he should be entitled to a little money for his political efforts in that ward.

D'ANDREA stated that the Brown-Bioff Case blew up in his face and he was dragged into the matter because he had been receiving ten thousand dollars yearly from the Rialto Theatre which he admitted was paid for the protection he was giving the theatre in permitting it to operate. He stated the monies he received from the Rialto Theatre were for his using his connections to permit the type of show to operate, that is burlesque, and had no connection with any matter in the Brown-Bioff Case. He advised he was dragged into the matter and the attorneys in the case made him sit there like a "dumb Polock" and would not let him take the stand and explain his part in this matter; therefore, he was sentenced to ten years in prison.

D'ANDREA stated that although he has been very active in political matters in the first ward, his political influence has not extended to other wards. He states he has never been active in politics in the 20th ward of Chicago other than being requested by political figures in the 20th ward to write letters concerning certain candidates to the members of the Italo-American National Union who resided in the 20th ward.

D'ANDREA stated he considered AL CAPONE to be one of the finest friends he has ever had. He stated he was very close to AL CAPONE and visited him quite often and made several trips throughout the country with him. On one occasion he went from Miami, Florida to the Bahamas with CAPONE. He stated he had never had any business connection with AL CAPONE other than the fact that CAPONE did arrange for a few hauling jobs for him. D'ANDREA states he has never interested himself in any gambling or liquor interests in the City of Chicago or elsewhere which were handled by AL CAPONE. He further stated that in those days when he was friendly with AL CAPONE it was considered as being "real smart" to be seen in the company of CAPONE.

because at that time he was considered the big shot of the underworld. He further advised that he knew TONY ACCARDO, with alias JOE BATTERS, reputed head of the Chicago syndicate at this time, and TONY CAPEZIO who were members of the insurance society of which he was president. He added that he knows the various persons who are considered as members of the Chicago syndicate today, but that he in no way has been contacted by them nor has he ever had any business dealings with them. He denied emphatically that any of the CAPONE gang members have made any attempt to contact him since he has been released from the penitentiary. He further stated that in fact he guessed he had few friends in Chicago or elsewhere because he had received no telephone calls since his return. He stated he realized there was a lot of undesirable publicity but he stated that a friend should be a friend regardless of publicity.

D'ANDREA stated that his criminal record consists of two convictions. He was arrested October 10, 1931 on a charge of being in contempt of court. He was sentenced to six months in prison. D'ANDREA states his arrest was effected when it was learned he was in Federal court during the trial of AL CAPONE with a revolver concealed on his person. D'ANDREA advised that for four years prior to his arrest he had been a bailiff in the local courts and on the day of his arrest he was requested to appear in court with AL CAPONE because at that time PHILIP D'ANDREA had no criminal record. However, upon approaching court he had been advised that he was no longer a bailiff, and as a result his appearance in court with a concealed weapon caused him to be in contempt of court, and the sentence of six months was given to him. His other conviction was a violation of the Anti-Racketeering Statutes in New York in 1943 on which occasion he was given a sentence of ten years imprisonment and was paroled from the Federal penitentiary on August 13, 1947.

With respect to D'ANDREA's plans for the future he advised he at first wanted to get into the insurance business but because of the bad publicity in recent weeks he has had to give up this idea. He states he would now like to enter the cartage business on a small scale. He states he was to have employment with the Krispy Kleen Vegetable Company, Chicago; however, he advised that because of his health he doesn't think he can do this strenuous work.

He stated he has discussed this matter with Mr. CHARLES FISHER, Parole Officer in Charge, Chicago, and has secured permission from that office to enter various clinics. D'ANDREA advised he just recently returned

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from Mayo Brothers Clinic in Rochester, Minnesota. D'ANDREA states he plans to stay in Chicago the rest of his life.

D'ANDREA stated that after his conviction in Federal Court in New York he served his time in four Federal penitentiaries, the first being the Federal House of Detention in New York City. From this institution he and the four other parolees were transferred together to Atlanta, Georgia. D'ANDREA states he was in Atlanta, Georgia approximately seventeen months. Reference is here made to the report of SA JAMES R. MALLEY dated September 23, 1947 at Kansas City, Missouri, in which there is set forth the visitors' record of D'ANDREA while he was a prisoner in Atlanta, Georgia. The first visitor mentioned is one F. E. BOERNER, Immigration Inspector from Atlanta. D'ANDREA states that he recalls this man coming to visit him at Atlanta merely to check upon his citizenship. D'ANDREA stated he advised Mr. BOERNER he was a native born citizen of the United States and arranged with his sister to furnish the Immigration Inspector his birth certificate.

The next visitor recorded is WILLIAM SCOTT STEWART, attorney of Chicago, Illinois. D'ANDREA states that Mr. STEWART was the attorney who handled the appeal of their conviction in New York on the Anti-Racketeering charge. D'ANDREA recalls that Mr. STEWART visited him on several occasions but only in connection with his appeal.

Also listed as a visitor was Mr. SAMUEL H. SHAPIRO, attorney of Chicago, Illinois. D'ANDREA states that SHAPIRO has for some twenty years been his personal attorney and is related to him by marriage, that is SHAPIRO married a cousin of D'ANDREA. All of the other visitors were relatives of D'ANDREA.

After having served approximately seventeen months at Atlanta, Georgia, D'ANDREA, along with CAMPAGNA, DE LUCIA and GIOE, was transferred to Leavenworth, Kansas. He stated that the four of them were transferred at the same time. Reference report mentioned above sets forth visitors had by D'ANDREA while at Leavenworth. The first visitor listed was one A. C. D'ANDREA, cousin of D'ANDREA, Chicago, Illinois. D'ANDREA stated that ANTHONY C. D'ANDREA is his cousin who is president of the Hod Carriers Council of 814 West Harrison Street, Chicago, Illinois. D'ANDREA pointed out that local newspapers in Chicago had stated that his brother, ANTHONY T. D'ANDREA, was president of the Hod Carriers Council; however, this was in error, it was his cousin, ANTHONY C. D'ANDREA.